

N-308

SADLERS

New Tunbridge Wells

NEAR

ISLINGTON.

A full Account how they were found out: The excellent Medicinal Vertues of the Water, and Success in several Diseases: The manner of its Working, and Directions for the taking it.

Great and various are the Physical Properties of Waters in divers places: Not to amuse the Reader with Tales of *Pliny* or more Modern *Mandevils*, who tell us of a Fountain at *Bonitta* (an Isle not far from *Hispaniola*) which being Drank of, makes Old-Men Young again; of two others in *Summatra*, whereof one perpetually flows with pure natural Balsom, and the other with incomparable good Oyl: Of the *Sabbatical River* that runs fiercely all the Week, but on the Seventh Day rests its Streams, and remains dry: Of the Fountain of the *Sun* in *Lybra*, that is almost Scalding hot at Midnight, Frozen at Noon, and but warm towards Night; we leave such Incredibles to the Foolish wonderments of those that Love to be Bubled with far-fetcht *Romances*: Nor need we look so far abroad as the *Spaw*, or the Water of *Burbon*, since our own Happy *Brittain*, is as Richly Furnish'd with those flowing Bounties of Nature, as perhaps any spot of the Universe, Witnests our *Somerset-shire Baths*, our *York-shire Spaw*, our *Tunbridge*, *Epsom*, *Dullidge*, (or rather *Lewisbam*) *Barnet* and *North-Hall Waters*, &c. And as most of these were within Memory of Man discovered, so there may no doubt many others from time to time be found out, which on Tryal may prove of equal or more Noble concernment to the Interests of Health; Of this kind we have a Notable Instance in these Wells near *Islington*, which are the present Talk and Wonder of *London*, and all the parts adjacent, whence thousands daily Resort to them, and find much benefit by the use of the Water, which has been tryed and considered by most of the Eminent Physitians about this City, (I speak not of *Quacks* and *Empericks*, but of the Learned Members of that Honourable and Renowned Colledge, which at this day makes so great a Figure amongst the Votaries of *Æsculapius* throughout *Christendome*) and is by them gene-

rally approved as of good use in divers Distempers.

The manner how they were found out was thus, Mr. Sadler at the *Musick-House* by the *New-River*, in the Foot-way from *Clarkenwell* to *Islington*, having sometime since Employed Men to Digg for Gravel in his Back-side, they lighted upon a large Stone, and that being taken up, a Curb of Oak lay under it, almost consumed to Dust, then they found the Mouth of a very Fair Well, as if in Ancient times it had been much in use; They acquainting the Master of the House, and the Water being Tasted, and found to be of a Tast Pleasant enough, yet different from Common-Water, he Brewed Drink with it, which was found to be of a Purging Quality, but the Boiling as 'tis believed causing those particles whence it derived its Vertues, in a great Measure to Evaporate, it was not much taken Notice of till about three Weeks since, when several Persons Drinking quantities of it Raw, they soon found its excellent effects, which engaged others to try it, and the experience of all Joyning with the Judgment of the Learned, to confirm its Vertues, in few days it is advanced to General use, and two other Wells since discovered, one in a Cellar, and another in the Garden of the next House, whose Vertues is not yet known.

The Industrious Stow in his Survey of *London*, p. 8. 9. & 10. Speaking of the Waters serving that City, and mentioning *Clerken-Well*, tells us, that the same took Name of the Parish-Clerks in *London*, who (of old time) were accustomed there Yearly to Assemble, and to Play some large History of Holy Scripture; and also, that near this *Clerken-well* there were four others, viz. *Skinner's-Well*, *Tod-Well*, *Loders-Well*, and *Rad-well*, which are all decayed, and their places are hardly now (saith he) to be discerned; and he wrote about Fourscore Years since, for he Dedicated his Book to Sir Robert Lee Mayor, who was Mayor when King *James* came to the

the Crown: Now whether these Three Wells were those Antiently so called, I will not determine: There is a Story abroad, grounded, 'tis said upon Tradition that in the times of Popery these Wells were in great Request, and one of them called *Pardon-Well*; For the Crafty Priests where ever they found a Physical excellency in the Water of any Spring, 'twas but attributing it to some Saint, and pretending the Natural Vertues to be Miraculous, and obtained by Prayers, Masses, Offerings, and the like, and then they could make their Markets of it, as they do to this day of silly *Roman Catholics* at *Winefreds-Well* in *Wales*, and *Patricks-Well* in *Ireland*, &c. And 'tis said, that by reason of such abuses after the Reformation, those Wells were stopt up, and have so remained hidden ever since, but I cannot find this Story confirmed in any Author that I have met with further than as aforesaid.

If it be inquired whence some Waters come to acquire these Natural Vertues above others, and to have such various Operations, and to be appropriated to this or that Disease, I answer briefly, because such Springs in their Currents pass by or through several sorts of *Earths*, as *Clay*, *Marle*, *Chalk*, *Brimstone*, *Bitumen*; or, *Concrete Juices*, as *Vitriol*, *Allum*, *Salt*, *Nitre*, or *Metals*, as *Gold*, *Silver*, *Iron*, *Copper*, *Tin*, or the like, with which, or some of which, the Bowels of the Earth are almost every where Replenish'd, but much more in some places than others; Now the Water passing through these, does partake of the quality of each respectively, and so become *Ting'd* or impregnated with diverse properties adapted to such or such intentions of the Art of Healing; Nor is it to be wondred at, that such Waters should acquire a Tincture of those things, for as some of them are wash't away and incorporated with, and others Swim along on the Topp of them; so for *Minerals*, since every *Dabbler* in *Chymistry* can prepare such a penetrating *Menstruum* as shall dissolve the hardest *Metalls*, and Cloath it self with their qualities: 'Tis not to be doubted but Nature's lower Laboratory is productive by several Ferments of such powerful *Mens-truums*, as are able to unlock the Bosom of *Minerals*, whereby their *Enfranchis'd Vertues* are suck'd in by those *Streams* that pass that way.

These *New-Springs* by their tast seem to have a Tincture of *Iron*, and a *Nitrous Salt*, and some *Sulphur*, 'tis much of the Nature of those other Waters, as *Tunbridge*, *Epsom*, &c. but somewhat more moderate, and for weak Bodies and tender Natures, 'tis better than any of them, and for stronger Constitutions, 'tis but taking the larger Dose: Its sensible Operation is chiefly by *Urine* and *Stool*, (but not violently) of which it causes a plentiful Evacuation; And therefore cannot but be an excellent Remedy in Diseases caused by Obstructions, as the *Schirrus* (or hard Tumours) of the Liver or Spleen, the Stone in the Bladder or Kidnies, and all difficulties of *Urine*, as also

Fits of the Mother, the *Virgins Feaver*, and many Distempers of the *Fair Sex*, not convenient here to be mentioned; also in *Dropsies*, *Jaundice* of both sorts, and several other tedious Diseases; 'tis not doubted but Experience will find these *Waters* of singular good use, which many prove of unspeakable benefit to Inhabitants of this Populous City, especially the *Poor*, who have not Money either to Fee Doctors or Apothecaries, or to maintain themselves at places Remote; whereas now, only for the charge of a moderate delicate walk, they may have the benefit of these happy Fountains and wash away their Diseases, without drowning their Purfes.

I shall conclude with certain Directions for such as make use of this Water.

1. For the time of the Year, when ever the Weather is clear or dry, you may take of it as well in the *Winter* as *Summer*, for in the *Winter* the Water is Strongest by an Antiperistasis, and as for *Coldness*, I hold it the best way at all times, to drink it warm; I do not mean by boiling of it, for that may Evaporate its Vertues, but by mixing Milk therewith, of which a quarter of a pint scalding hot, put to three pints of the Water, will make it a convenient warmth to be drunk, so as not to offend the Stomach, and this will be a competent Dose for most People at first, those that will drink more or less may proportion it accordingly.

2. The best way will be to follow it constantly for a fortnight or three weeks together, and begin with a smaller quantity, and encrease every day to the highest quantity you intend to Drink, and then decrease again for several days before you leave it off proportionably.

3. Your walk from any part of *London* thither gently, will excite the Natural Heat and prepare the Body; and after you have drank, it will be good to walk a while, but not so violently as to Sweat; have a care of Lying down on the ground, and of drinking soon after it, at least immoderately, and especially avoid (that Bane of *Englishmen*) *Brandy*, which in this case will be very pernicious.

4. Remember to take with you a few *Carraway Comfits*, or a little preserved *Angelica* or *Elecampane*, to comfort the Stomach.

Lastly, let your food be Light, and of good quick Digestion, and after you have used the Waters as long as you thing fit, be sparing in your Diet for three or four weeks at least, to prevent Crudities, which Excess of Food will be apt to generate; But in dangerous Diseases (and indeed in all cases if you can afford it) 'twill be requisite to have the Directions of an able Physician, who by his skill from your particular Constitution and Habit of Body, may so order you, as much to Improve the benefit of the Waters, and prevent all ill accidents.

F I N I S.

L O N D O N, Printed for B. Harris at the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill.

17 August, 1741.

The ANTISCORBUTIC WATER, at the *Glass House* on *Salt Petre Bank, London*, gives great Relief in the following Disorders, *Viz.*

- I. THE Heart Burn and Sourness of the Stomach.
- II. Indigestion, Reaching, and want of Appetite.
- III. The Cholic, Pains in the Breast, and Gripping and Twitching in the Bowels.
- IV. A Looseness, and Obstinate Costiveness.
- V. The Gravel, Stone, Strangury or Stoppage of Urine.
- VI. Weakness in the Seminal Vessels, or Gonorrhea Simplex.
- VII. The Scurvy, Scorbutick Rheumatism, and Breakings out, or Blotches in the Body or Face.
- VIII. The Piles.
- IX. Hypochondriacal; or Nervous Disorders.
- X. Spitting of Blood, or Internal Bleedings from Sharpness of the Juices.

And such cures as arise from any Acid Cause.
This Water is very bright, and so Soft to the Taste that tis generally allowed to exceed even *Bristol Water*, and when warm it is still softer; tis so pure that it will keep many Years perfectly good, even in the *East and West-Indies*.

It mixes well, and Drinks extremely pleasant with Milk, and may thus be Drank as a Restorative and Cooler in Consumptions, Hectick Fevers, &c.

The Water is of an Alkaline Nature, Cooling and Sweating to the Blood and Juices.

It remarkably prevents the bad Effects consequent upon hard Drinking.

In the Quantity of about Three Pints or Two Quarts, it will sometimes give 3 or 4 Smart Motions, with little or no Gripping, at the same time it generally proves very diuretic.

Those who use it for any Obstinate Disorder, should Drink a Quart a Day at several small Draughts; but if the Constitution be very Weak, it may be proper to begin with a Pint a Day, and increase the Quantity by degrees if there be Occasion.

It appears by Experience to answer most of the Ends of the *Bristol Water*, and the *Selters Water of Germany*.

It is Sold at the above Place, in large Quart Bottles of any Shape, and Waxed down, at 4 s. per doz. Bottles and all, or 2 s. 6 d. without the Bottles; and in large Pint common Bottles, at 2 s. 4 d. per doz. Bottles and all, or 1 s. and 3 d. without the Bottles.

At the same Place are Sold BOTTLES of all Sorts, FLINT GLASS, CROWN or SASH GLASS, and LOOKING GLASS.

NEW TUNBRIDGE WELLS

N E A R

ISLINGTON.

R U L E S proper to be observed in drinking these W A T E R S.

I M P R I M I S,



U S T before any Person begins a Season of Drinking, it will be convenient to take a gentle Purge or two, to cleanse the Vessels for their better Passage; and in some Cases to open a Vein, but concerning this it is proper to consult your Physician.

II. They ought to be drank fasting; and in very hot Weather the earlier the better; and at the Well rather than elsewhere (though by a peculiar way of Corking they will carry and keep several Months): and if any Persons be over-heated with walking, it is best to rest some time and cool before they begin to drink.

III. It is proper to stay about Twenty Minutes betwixt every Half-pint Glas; and half an Hour betwixt every Glas of a larger Size: As to Quantity no certain Rule can be given; a Quart or less is enough for some, and about Three Pints sufficient for any Body.

IV. When Persons begin a Season they should continue a Month, or Five or Six Weeks, and be as constant as possible, least by staying away they lose what Ground was got: So small a Space as a Week or a Fortnight is not sufficient to eradicate ill Habits or Humours, or give a due Turn to the Blood and Spirits; more is obtained and their Agreement better discerned by a second Fortnight than the first: But the best way for those who do not come for immediate Relief after Sickness, &c. but for preserving and

establishing of Health, is to select a Month at a Time Twice in the Year, at a distant Space: By doing of which abundance have found great Advantage.

V. Coffee, or Sage Tea, or Sage Tea with Milk, and Bread and Butter; Chocolate, Milk-porridge, Mutton-broth, or other Spoon-dyet, are best for Breakfast after drinking them; Green and Bohea Tea are not found to mix so well with them, having a Tendency in many Constitutions to promote a Cholicky Disorder.

N. B. *Milk in all Shapes agrees with them; a plain Proof that their turning a little foul or wheyish in Two or Three Hours after they are removed from the Well (which goes off and they become clear again by standing a while in Bottles well corked) proceeds from a small matter of Sulphur impregnated with the Iron, and not from any Acid or aluminous Quality as some have invidiously insinuated.*

VI. It is not good to use any violent Exercise either by walking or working; or to sit down to close Study, or Writing, or Needle-work, 'till they are in a great Measure passed off; neither is Fruit or Malt Liquor to be used 'till Dinner: And all strong and spirituous Liquors are to be used sparingly whilst under a Course of these Waters; the indulging to an immoderate Quantity will cause them to be unpleasant in the drinking, and unprofitable in their Operation.

These R U L E S being carefully attended to, there is no doubt these Waters will prove exceeding beneficial for the Strengthening and Fortifying of Nature in all Disorders of the Nerves: For the Recruiting and Raising up in an Extraordinary Manner when Persons are weakened and brought low by Sickness, Disasters, Lyings-In, &c. For the Creating an Appetite and Helping Digestion: For the Exhilarating the Spirits, making Persons brisk and lively: For the Removing Phlegm, Gravel, and other Obstructions: And for the Enriching, Cleansing and Purifying the Blood under all Defilements. Even Leprosies have been cured by them.

N. B. Every Year, since the Discovery of this Spring, has produced many fresh Instances of Persons who have received the Benefits above-mentioned, some in one Respect and some in another, and there are a great Number now living who by long Use and Experience have known and bore Testimony to their good Effects; which Experience of Good Effects, Mr Boyle says is a better Proof of the Excellency of any Waters than the Methods of Tryal usually practised can be *. But such as are desirous to see these try'd may have it demonstrated that they are not the same as other common Springs, Ponds, or Rivers (as many ignorantly imagine) but of a quite different Nature as well as Efficacy.

* *Memoirs concerning Mineral Waters, fol. 3. Publish'd 1684.*

Printed by G. Jephson next Door to the Vine and Rummer Tavern in West-Smithfield.

These are to give Notice,

That the Old Admired

W E L L

I S

REVIVED,

For the Publick Good. With the Causes why
DEMOLISHED and now REVIVED.

Shewing the Excellency of the Water, the Scituation of the Place, the Variety and Plenty of the Country, the Distance from *LONDON*, the Way and the Rates thereunto.

THE Water often try'd by Eminent Physitions, and Approved of to be better, and heavier than *Tunbridge*; and does Operate by Urine to admiration, Curing most Distempers: The Wells at *Tunbridge* being of little Use before this was Demolished.

This Well is in *Sissinghurst Park*, in the Parish of *Cranbrook*, in the County of *Kent*, but by Reason of the great concourse of Persons of Quality and others to this Well, caused such a Resort to the place in the Park where the Lady *Baker* then Lived, that she caused the Stones and Basen to be taken up, and the Gates of the Park to be Locked to Obstruct the same.

But now the Lady being Dead, and her Heirs Married into other Counties, they have been prevailed with to admit the Stones and Basen to be set in again, and the Walks, &c. made convenient for any Persons of Quality and others to resort thereunto.

The Scituation of it is in a very good Healthy Aire, there are several Hills in the Park, from which you have a Prospect of 20 or 30 Miles about. The Park is very large, being 7 Miles in compass, with very great plenty of Strawberys in and about it. The Growth of the Wood in it is most Birch, which is much in use for Birch-Wine. Adjoining to the Park is a great Common, much in use for Horse-Racing. Near adjoining to the Park is a great Street of Houses, called *Milk-House-Street*, with many large and pleasant Dwellings, and 3 good Inns, 'tis a great Post Road to many Market Towns: Also near adjoining to the Wells is very good Chery-Gardens, and great plenty of Fruit: The best Sider is but Six Pence the Bottle. Two Miles Distant from the Wells is that great Market Town *Cranbrook* aforesaid, a great Post Town, Fifteen or Sixteen Miles from the Sea, which is many Miles nearer than *Tunbridge*; and much supply'd with Fish, there being much Gentry in the Parish, and many great Ponds of Fresh Fish. Near the Town is a larg Bowling-Green, and more will soon be made near the Wells.

There is also great plenty of all Provisions and Wood, at a Reasonable Rate.

The Buildings are very Many, Large and Pleasant, exceeding most places in *England* for Timber; they were formerly Inhabited mostly by Cloathyers, but now the Trade is Decay'd, which causes them to be Lett Cheap. The Road is very broad and pleasant.

The Gentry, unto whome the place doth belong, are willing to accomodate persons of Quality with a great part of the place, Furnished or Unfurnished; and also the Chappel.

There is also Mr. *Basden*, a Merchant in *London*, hath several good Houses in the said Street, is willing to Lett some, or Lodgings Furnished or without: With good Fating Pasture for Horses, &c. He is to be Spoken with on the *Turky* or *Jamaica Walk* at Change Time, after Change at *Batson's* Coffee-House against the *Exchange*, or at the *Artichoke* in *Finch-Lane* near the *Exchange*, when not at his House aforesaid near the Wells.

There is also many in the said Street and Parish are willing to Accomodate any Gentry, &c. with Lodgings Furnished at Reasonable Rates.

This Well is Forty Miles from *London*, but there is a Coach that goes from *Tho. Cropper's* in *Bishopsgate-street*, near the *Great James Tavern*, to these Wells in One Day, for Ten Shillings a Passenger. But if any desire a cheaper and pleasanter passage, they may go from *Billingsgate* to *Gravesend* for 1s. then presently by Coach to the City of *Rocheſter* for 1s. some times 1s. 6d. from thence by water to *Maidstone* for 6d. which is ten Miles from the Wells, to which you may go be Coach or Horse as you please.

778. K. 15
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(1)

A Short Account of Blurton-Spaw-Water, with some plain Directions, and necessary Rules for the more efficacious Drinking of it.

THIS Paper being chiefly designed for the meanest Readers, I shall deliver my self in as few, and plain words, as the subject Matter will allow, hoping by several more Experiments made, and observed of this *Mineral Water*, hereafter by others, as well as my self, that Learned and Inquisitive Persons, (or any others that dislike this *Propter Authorem*) may receive a more large and suitable Satisfaction in deeper Notions, from some other more Learn'd and Philosophical Pen: And in the meantime, these plain Directions have been desir'd by some, and perhaps may be acceptable, and useful to most sorts of Persons, that flock to this *Spaw*; therefore not regarding the Censures of the *Momy's*, observing Method, the better to be understood, I shall,

First tell you from what Minerals, (as learned Physicians, and other Philosophical Men do affirm) this *Water* doth receive its Medicinal Virtues. Secondly, I shall endeavour to answer an Objection thrown abroad against it. Thirdly, I shall tell you its Virtues; and in what Distempers it hath done, and in all probability it may do good. Fourthly, You shall have the best Method and Manner how to drink it, without any Prejudice to your Bodies.

First, The Minerals (upon Trials and Experiments) which are very strong in this *Water*, are *Sulphur Flowers*, and *Iron Ocker*, which unite into an imperfect *Vitriol* in the *Water*; that is (more plainly) chiefly *Steel*, some *Sulphur*, and a little *Copper* intermixt; which two last gives the Vomiting and Purging quality, this *Water* is so excellently endued with, and from the *Iron* and *Steel* it works so strongly by Urine. Now, to illustrate this (for the satisfaction of the Inquisitive and Learned) not only have I tried, and often found it (and many others) to turn with a few Grains of *Galls* into a deep Purple colour at the *Well*, and at my own House; but also it turned so at *Litchfield* after their Carriage, and Keeping many days; some Bottles being sent to the Learned Sir *John Floyer*, Knt. and Doctor of Physick, who caused others, besides himself, to drink of it there; and by standing sometime in a Glass a blewish Skin appears on the top of the *Water*, and hence saith Sir *John* (in his Letters to me) we may conclude, that this *Water* hath the same Minerals, as the common *Chalybeate Waters* have.

Now, all others that are *Chalybeate* (as *Litchfield*, and many other places) are very pleasant to the Beholders, (very pleasant to the Beholders) but this *Water* is otherwise, as other *Chalybeate Waters* do, neither will it turn green with *Galls*, as other *Chalybeate Waters* use to do, but gives a green Tincture to *Skiffs*, by which Experiments, and also by its Purging Faculty, it is believed that something of *Copper* is contained in the *Pyrites*, or *Fire Stone*, which causeth the *Water*, with its strong *Chalybeate* taste, from the *Sulphur* and *Iron Ocker* all *Pyrites* consist. Upon these Experiments 'tis adjudged to be stronger than the *Water* of *Seaford*, *Bonib*, *Poleworth*, or *Astrop*; nay, some Learned Men at the *Well* have affirmed it stronger than *Linbridge*, and may be compared with *Scarborough Spaw*, which is purged as this doth, and therefore must needs have greater Success, than most other *Steel Waters* in *England*.

Secondly, The Objection is, 'tis a *Coal-pit water*, draining dry thro' a *Slough* or *Gutter*,

Gutter, some *Coal-pits*, as well as the *Iron-Stone pits*, on *Mier Heath*, therefore unwholesome.

Answ. The same Objection is made against the *Waters* of *Polsworth* and *Bromich*, which are near *Coal-pits* also, and yet experience has proved them, (as saith Sir *John* in a late Letter to me) both to be useful and innocent: It is the *Pyrites*, or *Fire-Stone*, (found in Beds, in getting of *Coal* or *Iron-stone*, thro' which the *Water* runs) gives the *Chalybeate Tincture* to the *Water*; for if a little *Pyrites* be put into a Glass of fair *Water*, in a few Minutes (as often as it hath been tried) it gives a Steel taste to the *Water*, and by adding Galls to the same Glass, it turns of a deep Purple in a small time. Moreover, *Chalybeat Springs* lie shallow, and are often spoiled by digging into, and therefore come not from the *Coal* which lie deep, and the *Fire-stone* which gives the *Chalybeat Virtue* lies very much above the *Coal*, as Miners inform us; furthermore, neither *Iron-stone* nor *Coal* can be dissolved in *Water*; the last being a Sulphurous Oily *Bitumen*, cannot mix with *Water* no more than *Oyl* can; and being no Sulphurous stinking smell is found in *Water*, it is plainly evident it hath no ill quality from the *Coals*: Beside there is no such noxious quality in *Coal* (as the Objectors imagine) as appears by warming Drink with a red hot *Coal*, as many Country-men use to do, and others light their Tobacco with it, without prejudice, and easily taste the Sulphurous Acid in it, and believe its good for the Lungs; and this sure is sufficient to satisfy any Timorous (if Rational) Person.

Thirdly, I design not to erect a Creature of my own, by extolling the Virtues of this *Water*, so as to be accounted the Author of their Fame; but seeing it is a stronger Steel-water, I shall, for the Benefit of our Country, set down a Catalogue of some Distempers, for which you may expect Remedy by the use of it.

It is a very clear *Water*, and that is a peculiar Advantage to it; It hath to my knowledge cured the *Green-Sickness* in several Virgins, brought away *Worms* from Children, *Gravel* and *Stones* from many Men, and helped *Pissing of Blood*, bravely helped a Gentlewoman of great Quality of an ill Habit of Body, with *Hysterical Maladies*: Another good Gentlewoman (under my care) of a hot splenetical Habit of Body, and *Hectical* in the first degree; greatly efficacious in the *Scurvy*, as Mr. *Atherly*, Mr. *Barber*, and others can testify; it procured to all that drank it regularly, a good Appetite, and amended the Colour in Womens Faces, &c.

By this it appears to be a great Opener of *Obstructions*, the causes of most Diseases. It purges the *Bowels* by siege, the *Mesentery*, *Liver*, *Reins*, &c. by Urine, carrying off, destroying and sweetening any *Corrosive*, *Soure*, and *Scorbutick Salts* in the Blood, thereby cleansing and purifying the same: With some it purged so much, as if it would leave nothing to pass by Urine; and yet passed so plentifully by Urine, as if it found no vent by Stool, scarce ever failing of purging (except in exceeding constipated Bodies, and in such as drank but two or three Pints for Pleasure or Company) turning the Excrements of all into a sad Green, or Blackish colour, as all *Steel-waters* and Medicines do: It Vomits also, as I observed in many, besides my self, who often drank it for trials sake.

To be positive in its Virtues till more Experimental Histories have given the Country satisfaction, were to extenuate the reality of the Premises; but from its Mineral Principles, it justly may be recommended to be used in the hot *Scurvies*, *Jaundice*, *Incipient Dropsies*, *Hectical* and *Hysterical* cases, the *White Flux*, and *Bleedings at the Nose*; in Diseases of the *Breast* or *Lungs*, that need or can admit Purgation; in *Vomitings*, *decayed Appetites*, and *Indigestion*; in Diseases of the *Head*, as *Convulsive* cases, *Falling-Sickness*, &c. and in *Nervous* Cases, as *Tremblings*, *Palsies*, *old Rheumatism*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Flatus*, *Hypochondriack Melancholy*, and *Cholicks* arising from a hot cause: In old *Gonorrheas* and *Claps* ill cur'd, *Ulcers of the Kidnies* or *Bladder*, *Diabetes*, *Strangury*, *Sharpness of Water*: Outwardly it must

must needs be good in all *Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scorbutick running Sores, Wild-fires, Ring worms, Kings-Evil, Scabs, Itch, Cankers*, and in *Scorbutick Sores of the Mouth and Gums*.

Fourthly, Tho' those that are in perfect Health, (that come for pleasure) may drink it without any hurt to their Bodies, yet it may harm such as are sickly, if not used aright; and it's impossible to direct so, as to answer every Man's particular case: But a preparation of the Body, by purging, may be necessary, and safe in most Maladies, to make way for the Water: And bleeding some few days before (or after) drinking, especially in Plethorical Bodies, or hot Maladies, may be very profitable; for by it, Obstructions will sooner yield to the Water: And purging once in ten or fourteen days (as I did some Patients the last Summer) may be proper in some cases, as may the taking some Alteratives, and appropriated Medicines, relating to the part Affected, or to the Nature or Complication of the Sickness. Therefore, understanding Persons that have distemper'd Bodies, do usually at *Spasms*, consult some Physician, whether the Water be proper or not for their Condition, &c. whereas in others, less discreet, and unadvisedly drinking of it, it may not do that good (but perhaps harm) as by a regular Method.

Begin at six or seven a Clock in the Morning with two half pint Glasses (walking two or three Minutes betwixt them) then walk gently a quarter of an Hour, or something more, then take two more Glasses, and your Walk as before, so repeat your Glasses the first Morning with your Walks, till you have taken eight or nine Glasses at most, and so walk or ride gently, till the Water is passed off, which may be in two or three hourstime, after the last Glass, that is by twelve or one of the Clock.

The days following increase your quantity, by one or two Glasses each Morning, till you come to 12, 14, or 16 Glasses (which will be six, seven, or eight pints) as you are advised too, or as it passes off, and you can bear it: And after you are come up to the just number of Glasses you intend, you may hold to that number every Morning a week, or more days, if your case require it, or you may decrease, daily abating one Glass, till you come to the number you begun with, or rather under, and so leave off; taking a Purge after it, as may be proper in some, tho' not in all Cases and Bodies.

Remember not to walk too fast thither, nor drink too fast, nor walk too fast home again after it, so as to heat or sweat; for thereby the Water is forc'd into the Habit of the Body, and hinders its working off thro' the Bowels; and this is one great cause of such *Itchings, Pimples, and Breakings-forth*, as many the last Summers complained off.

If the Stomach chill at them, and grow nauseous, a bit of a *Stomachical Lozenge, Candid-Orange, Lemmon-Peel, Mint-Cake, or a few Carraway-Comfits* may be chew'd now and then, but the less the better: And if any have such weak Stomachs they cannot fast till Dinner, at twelve or one of the Clock, a Mess of warm Broth or Gruel will be exceeding proper for them at ten or eleven. Shun Salt and Fry'd Meat, Sallets, Cheese, exercise gently after Dinner; sleep not, nor drink hard, but remember Temperance in all things.

As to the time of the year to drink, 'tis usually from mid-May, till the end of August; the hotter, and drier the season is the better. A fortnights time to drink them regularly may be the shortest, some Bodies and Distempers may require three Weeks, others a Month or more; Mr. Barber drank it six Weeks compleat in the two last Summers.

This Water, as many can testifie, has been carried six, ten, and many more Miles in Bottles, kept three or four days, drank, and work'd off very well, and so fetch'd fresh every third or fourth day for three weeks together; enquire of *John Licer*, of

of Hopton, who drank it older than ever I yet heard of with great Success; but *parius ex ipso fonte bibuntur Aqua*: 'Tis most efficacious no doubt when drank at the Well.

To conclude (Brevity having been my aim) I hope if any meet with help by the use of this Water, they will be so gratefully Ingenious to it, as to confess it to me, or some other Physician or Friend, so that the Virtues of it may be groundd on Matter of Fact and Observations: And if the poorer sort of People that come to this *Spaw*, where (*Deo volente*) I often shall be, require my Advice, I shall be ready to give it them *Gratis*, as I am bound in Conscience to do, and that as carefully, as to any other of our Country, to whom I am

A Friend and Servant,

Will. Westmacott.

I freely give my Recommendation of *Marian Water* to all my Country-men for the curing those Distempers mention'd in your Paper, so that they fully prepare themselves before Drinking by proper Physick, and follow your Directions in your Paper, while they pursue the course of drinking the Water; and I question not, but your publishing your Account of these Waters, will be very useful for the making them more known to all our Patients in our Country, and those of our Profession will give you their thanks, for the communicating the Trials and Experiments you have made about them, for which I shall upon all occasions return you mine, who am,

S I R,

Your Faithful, and

Humble Servant,

John Floyer.

London: Printed for William Bateman, Apothecary in Stone, in Staffordshire, who is intrusted to take any Observations from any Ingenious or Distemper'd Persons, that make Trials of this *Spaw*.

Holt Mineral Waters.

778. K. 15.
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THE Great Virtues of the Mineral Waters at *HOLT* having been tried for several Years, and found so beneficial in many Distempers which have in great measure hitherto baffled all Applications from the *Re Medica*; it may not be disagreeable to the Publick to have a short Account of the several Strata of Earths and Fossiles, which may probably cause that successful Impregnation; to which is annexed, an Account of the several Diseases that have been in many Instances found curable by them, and the Method of Drinking, and other Applications of the Waters, which have been attended with Success.

IN digging the Well, after they had pass'd the upper Turf, they came to a blue Clay which held for about three Feet; then met with a yellow brittle Clay full of Veins of a strong Oker, (such as is used by Painters) which continued about two Feet. Below this, at about six Feet from the Surface, they came to a Bed of Stones of a very hard Texture, in shape like Pebbles, weighing from twenty to three hundred Weight. The Insides of these Stones were of a grey Colour, coated with a Gypsum, which run through and divided their Parts into Squares. They are found to extend all over the adjacent Field upon an horizontal Level, and exactly answer the Description of *Helmont's Ludus*, which he mentions near *Antwerp* upon the River *Scheld*, and to which he ascribes such wonderful Virtues in dissolving the Stone. From thence to the Springs, which ran about eleven Feet from the Surface, was an okerous Clay very full of a sparkling Talc, to which the Naturalists give the Name of *Selenites*, and are Crystals consisting of transparent shining brittle Flakes, some of a rhomboidal, others of a conical Figure; but all Hexædra or Columns of six Sides, that had no sensible Taste of Salt. Below the Springs the Clay is darker coloured, and interlaid with Shells of the Oyster, Escallop and Muscle-kind, with many Belemnites, Entrochi, &c. curiously shaped. About a Yard below the Springs they met with a Vein of a bituminous Pyrites, that had thin Lamina running through it, which to the Eye look'd like pure Silver, but on firing, emitted a strong blue Flame, and the metalline Parts were evaporated with the Sulphur. The whole Ground above the Wells seem'd to be a mixture of a small Proportion of Vitriol of Steel, an Allum, Oker and Sulphur; and from an accurate Mixture formed by Nature of these Ingredients, which no Art can imitate, it seems to derive those admirable Qualities with which it is indued. In Chymical Experiments, with astringent Drugs, such as Galls, Oak-leaves, Pomegranate-blossoms, &c. it sometimes tinges Red, inclining to Purple, and sometimes will not tinge at all: With volatile Alkalies, as Spirit of Salt Armoniack, or Spirit of Urine, it turns milky; with lixivious Salts, as Oyl of Tartar *per Deliq.* it rises in white Curds; but acid saline Liquors, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, &c. cause no Alteration.

A Gallon and half of this Water evaporated *ad siccitatem*, left a Reliquium that weigh'd three Drams, one Scruple, and nineteen Grains: Some Parts of which shot into Striæ, like Needles, and others into Prisms; and from the evaporated Reliquium, with a strong Flux in a Wind-Furnace, a Grain of Silver hath been several times forced; though sometimes that Trial has been made without Success.

WERE it proper to mention Names, there is scarce a County in this Kingdom in which Satisfaction might not be had from those who have received Benefit from the Use of these Waters. In the King's-Evil, and all scrophulous and scorbutick Cases, they have effected surprizing Cures; as also in running Sores, inward Ulcers, incipient, and even bleeding Cancers. They intirely eradicate any Tendency in the Blood to the inward or outward Piles, and to that vitious Ferment in the Stomach, usually called the Heart-burning. They constantly give an Appetite, and in Weaknesses of the Seminal Vessels, which in some Cases have been of several Years continuance, they have in six Weeks intirely removed the Complaint. In scorbutick Eruptions, Cancers, or other Wounds, a Linnen constantly kept wet with the Water, and applied to the part, has been practis'd with great Success; and from a Pint to a Bottle drank in the Morning, and the constant Use of them at Meals, has been found a Proportion agreeable to most Constitutions. Specimens of the several Strata and Fossiles may be seen at Mr. *Henry Eyres's*, at the *Golden Tea-Cannister* in *Fleet-street* near *Temple-Bar*, who is the only Person that has the Waters in *London*, from *Grace Harding's Well* at *Holt*; and who, to be secure of their being fresh and genuine, as also for the Convenience in carrying Goods, &c. for the Use of the Company at *Holt*, has set up a Waggon, which goes from the *Bell-Savage-Inn* on *Ludgate-Hill* every other Monday to *Bath*, through *Salisbury* and *Holt*, and returns the other Mondays by the same way, which brings up also *Bath* and *Bristol* Waters, which are likewise sold at the said Place; where may be had *Spaw-Water*, *Pymont-Water*, all sorts of fine Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Arrack, Rum, and Brandy, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices, for ready Money.

THE 778. $\frac{K}{7}$ LONDON-SPA W.

Advertisement, August 1685.



HIS Paper is to Inform any person of what Condition, Quality or Sex soever, That at and in the now dwelling House of *John Halhed* Vintner and Victualler, in the Parish of *St. James* Clarken Well, *London*; in the way going up to *Islington*, at the Sign of the Fountain, is a Medicinal Water which (upon the mature Consideration, many Tryals, and serious Deliberation of that most Famous, eminently Learned, and long experienced Philosopher, Chymist and Physician, the honorable *Robert Boyle* Esq;) was adjudged and openly declared to be the strongest and very best of these late found-out Medicinal Iron Waters; Though 'tis acknowledged the others near this place are not without their Commendation, (which they justly deserve) but this is equivalent, if not better, in Virtue Goodness and Operation to that of *Tunbridge* (so mightily cry'd up) or any other Iron water yet known; and was therefore upon the Fourteenth of *July* last past, by him deservedly nominated and called **THE LONDON SPA W.**, before an eminent, knowing and more than ordinary ingenious Apothecary, whose Curiosity drew him thither, and was then and there present and heard it, besides the said *John Halhed*, and other sufficient men: And it is very observable, That this Water alone had first that Name given to it; and therefore the Owner desires all persons to take particular Notice of it, and to take it into their serious Consideration; especially all those that drink of Medicinal Waters, seeing a much less quantity of this water works the same effect as a greater quantity of others does do. And if men will not believe him, who for his excelling in experimental Knowledg, being one of the Principals of the Royal Society, and the glory of our English Nation, 'tis hard to say, whom they will believe. Yet this is not printed to perswade Gentlemen, Ladies or any other persons whatever to depend on his Judgment only, but it being so very nere the City, and so very easy to make tryal of; It is therefore desired by the Owner, that they will be pleased to call at his House, and not only see but taste the Waters, and be their own Judges: And also he wishes that the Greatness of his Accommodation were suitable to the Goodness of his Water, for the sake of those Persons of Quality he invites to come thither; notwithstanding he is not without convenient Apartments and Walks for both Sexes, but more especially for the Female Sex. And this may serve further to inform all persons, That divers other able Physicians of the Colledge of **LONDON**, did readily concur with the above mentioned the Honorable, and Learned *Boyle*, in the same judgment to a tittle; some of which ought to be consulted and advised with, by all those persons that intend to drink them, in order to a due preparation of their Bodies before their taking, and their methodical waies in taking of them, as to the time, when, and how long, as well as to what Quantity, for the more speedy and more effectual way of curing of those many Distempers and Diseases, they are, by being regularly and advisedly taken, capable to cure, too tedious to be here inserted; of all which by able Physicians you will be fully and thoroughly informed. I shall conclude all with my Hearty return of all imaginable Thanks to those worthy deserving and publick Spirited Physicians, who first made the discovery of this excellent Medicinal Water for Me; and to whom I acknowledge My Self ever obliged.

The Poor may have it gratis.

Vivat Rex Jacobus Secundus; Vivat ut vincat, Vincat ut vivat.

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T H E C A S E O F

**HENRY EYRE, in relation to a Patent granted
by his Highness the Bishop and Prince of Liege, &c. the better to
prevent the present Notorious Abuse of imposing false and spurious
Waters on the Publick, instead of the true Mineral Waters of Spa.**

IN the Year 1730, the said Eyre undertook to deal *entirely* in Mineral Waters, which he was induced to do, having observ'd how grossly the Publick was imposed on and abused by many Dealers in Mineral Waters vending such as were false and spurious: For, as he apprehended, he could not reasonably doubt of succeeding, if he could be so happy as to rectify those Abuses; and the rather, because the Trade of Mineral Waters was dispersed into so many Hands, that no one Person could be sufficiently interested in it to induce him to the requisite Care and Application.

He was soon confirmed in this Opinion, by the generous Encouragement he received from the *Physicians*, which not only determined him to continue the Business, and make it his sole Employment; but also, encouraged him to proceed in it with the utmost Diligence and Caution, and to make the strictest Enquiry into the several Abuses committed in importing or vending each particular Sort of Mineral Water used in this Kingdom.

He soon became sensible that the most notorious Abuses attended the Importation of the *Spa* Waters; an Abuse so general, that the Quantity of genuine *Spa* Water imported, was inconsiderable in Proportion to the Quantity of foreign Water imported under that Name; therefore, in order to prevent either his Customers or himself from being imposed on by so notorious an Abuse, he procured, in the Year 1731, Recommendations to Mr. Hay, a *Scotsman*, residing at *Spa*, that he might be supplied by him with the true *Spa* Water from the *Pouhon Spring*, according to the Direction of the *Physicians*; that Spring being situated in the Town of *Spa*, and affording the only Water proper for Carriage and Exportation.

In this manner he was supplied Part of the Year 1731, and the first Season in 1732; but altho' the Waters were genuine, yet he found such great Neglect in the Corking, that he was obliged to destroy seventy or eighty Dozen of them, chusing rather to submit to that Loss, than to impose bad Water upon his Customers. But, in order to prevent such Losses for the future, the next Season of Bottling, (about September 1732) Mr. Broders of *Duke-street, St. James's*, did him the Favour to go to *Spa* with his Book-keeper, who discharged the Trust reposed in him so well, that he obtained the following Certificate:

“ **W**E the Burgo-masters and Magistrates of *Spa*, in the Marquisate of *Franchimont*, in the Principality
“ of *Liege*, knowing that for many Years past there have been exported to *England*, and other
“ Countries, the Waters of *Niveziet*, and *Chevron*, or *Bru*, under the Name of *Spa* Waters, to the Injury
“ and Discredit of the true *Spa* Water, and to the Prejudice of *Physicians* and their Patients; do attest and
“ verify, that Mr. Henry Eyre, Purveyor for Mineral Waters to the Queen of *England*, has filled this Year,
“ by Mr. Alexander Hay, Merchant of this Place, Nine thousand Flasks and upwards, of True *Spa* Water,
“ from the *Pouhon Spring*; of which Quantity, Five thousand Flasks and upwards, were filled in the Presence
“ of Mr. Patrick Broders and Mr. Robert Gill, who were sent on Purpose, by Mr. Henry Eyre, to have the
“ Waters filled in the best Season, and with all possible Precaution, according to the Directions of *Physicians*.
“ In Testimony whereof, we have ordered our Town Clerk to Sign and Seal these Presents. At *Spa*, this
“ 20th Day of *October*, 1732.

By Order,

G. STORHEAUX.

The following Season, being last *March*, he went himself with Mr. Broders to *Spa*, in order to settle a Correspondent or Agent at *Spa*, on whom he might depend, not only for having the true Water imported, but for having those also well corked, and filled with all possible Advantage, in the best Seasons, on which their Goodness principally depends.

It is evident from Experience, that these Waters are of so nice a Nature that the very Wind affects them; they always change with the Weather, and are never in Perfection but when the Wind is Northerly or Easterly; and whenever they are to be bottled, no Liquor in the World requires so much Care and Exactness in Corking, which has been fully shewn in a small Treatise, lately published, on these Waters, by the said Eyre, who resided at *Spa*, and in the adjacent Country, three Months, that he might have an Opportunity of enquiring into the particular Abuses, and the Occasions of them.

During this Time he found, that in and about *Spa*, or the Country of *Liege*, there are innumerable Mineral Springs, some without Names, but many with; as the *Pouhon*, *Geronsler*, *Sevinier*, little and great, *Watros*, *Tonnelet*, the *Golden* and *White Cross Fountains*, *Chevron* or *Bru*, *Stablo*, *Huy*, *Gadet*, *Bre*, *Tongre*, *Boula*, &c. most of which Springs have different Masters, and consequently every Proprietor is industrious to promote his own Interest, without any Regard to the Health or Benefit of the Publick. The Waters of the

the Fountain of *Bru* are particularly condemned in the strongest Manner, by a Declaration of the whole College of Physicians at *Liege* (as may be seen at length in the before-mentioned Treatise) as Waters very pernicious to the Health of Mankind; yet, notwithstanding this Spring is so remarkably condemned, the Water from this Fountain is what they chiefly impose on the People of *England* for the true Water of *Spa*, altho' it be perfectly different, and the Spring, at least, nine Miles distant from *Spa*.

The Proprietors of this Well have this most particular Advantage; they are Merchants, who for many Years past have supplied the greatest Part of the *English* Traders with the *Spa* Waters; and this has given them an Opportunity of insinuating to the said Traders, that the Waters of their own Fountain would be more beneficial to their Customers than the Waters of *Spa*. The Traders accordingly consented to import these Waters, and have for a long Time concealed the Abuse; and moreover, urge the very Thing in their Behalf for which the Physicians have condemned them, *viz.* for a sharp, vitriolous, and fixed Salt; which not being tempered with sulphureous Parts, gives them the *Briskness* that has so much contributed to the Cheat; and I think I may be allowed to averr, that these false Waters have been so long vended, and so many Injuries sustained by the Use of them, that it hath, in a great measure, discredited the Efficacy and medicinal Power of the true Waters.

The said *Eyre* hath been well assured, by Persons well acquainted with the filling of these Waters of *Bru*, that they did, some Years past, fill at this one Spring, in one Year, upwards of 180,000 Flasks; great Part of which were sold in *England*, by the Dealers here, for the Waters of *Spa*: And even no longer than two or three Years since, their Agent, who was sent into *England* on Purpose to promote the Sale of this Water among the Traders, assured the said *Eyre*, that at that Time there were imported annually, at least, 75,000 Flasks, which may be presumed to be as much as is now imported of the true *Spa*, and all the other false Springs together, exclusive of *Bru*. And there is great Reason to believe that some Dealers here, seal these false Waters like the true *Spa*, the better to conceal the Cheat, as may be concluded by the following Certificate.

Spa, June 11, 1733.

“ **B** EING informed, that a certain Person, living in *London*, has often advertised, that the *Spa Waters* sold by him were filled under the Care and Direction of the *Physician* and *Apothecary* of *Spa*, which Assertion is absolutely false: Therefore we caution all Persons, who have any Regard to their Health, to avoid such Waters as shall be said to be filled by us. We recommend all Persons who live in *England*, and have need of our Waters, and whose Affairs prevent their coming to *Spa*, to address themselves to Mr. *Henry Eyre*, who we have observed to be more careful in filling our Waters than any other Person.

G. COCQUELET, M. D.

N. LIMBROUGH, Apothecary.

On the said *Eyre's* Arrival at *Spa*, the Magistrates were so good as to tell him, That they were sensible he had done Service to the true Water of *Spa*, in detecting the abominable Abuses which were daily practised, and that they should be ready to join with him in forwarding so good a Design, as might effectually prevent the Publick from being any longer imposed on by spurious Waters. And accordingly the said Magistrates of *Spa* approved of the following Method, both as proper to give a total Check to the notorious Abuse, as also to reward the said *Eyre* for his being instrumental in preserving the Credit of the true *Spa* Water, by discovering the said Abuses, and endeavouring to prevent the like for the future.

The Method proposed was, To obtain, by a Patent from the Prince of *Liege*, in whose Country *Spa* is, the Privilege, exclusive of all others, of impressing his Highness's Arms in Glass on the Neck of each Flask which the said *Eyre* shall fill with the true *Spa* Water. Which Seal could never be counterfeited, because it can only be done when the Flask is made. Therefore, by the Assistance of the Magistrates of *Spa*, and by representing to the Prince in a just Manner these various Abuses, the following Patent was obtained, and the said *Eyre* and his Agents were sworn accordingly.

GEORGE-LOUIS, by the Grace of God, Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, Duke of *Bouillon*, Marquis of *Franchimont*, Count of *Looz*, *Horn*, &c.

“ **H** A VING been informed, to our great Displeasure, that notwithstanding all the Precautions hitherto taken to prevent the Sale of foreign Mineral Waters, under the Name of *Spa Waters*, in *England* and other Countries, and that Physicians and their Patients might not be deceiv'd in attempting a Cure, which they promise themselves from the True *Spa* Water, whose Virtues have been known all over Europe for many Ages; there have yet been vended large Quantities under that Name, and even with our Arms impress'd in Wax on the Corks of the Bottles; and that to such a Degree, that, we are credibly inform'd, there has been imported into *England* alone, the last Year, under the aforesaid Name, and with the Seal of our Arms, much more than had been fill'd at the said *Spa*: Considering the Prejudice this Abuse may be of, not only to sick Persons, but likewise to our Town of *Spa*, by reason, that not finding the same Benefit from these Waters, on account of the Mixture and Introduction of false, Persons may grow unwilling to import them at so great an Expence; and, on the other Side, giving a favourable Attention to the humble Request presented to us by *Henry Eyre*, Purveyor of the said Mineral Waters for her Majesty the Queen of *England*, and to the Care and Expence he has been at in preventing this Abuse, and in distinguishing the true from the false, having kept one of his Agents, sent expressly from *England* at *Spa*, during about three Months the last Year; and, not content with this, has himself repair'd from *London* to our City, to remonstrate to us thereupon: We grant him by these Presents, according to his Demand and Prayer, the Privilege, exclusive of all others, to seal with our Arms, and the Words *Pouhon in Spa*, the Necks of the Bottles, which he should cause to be made at *Liege*, in order to be fill'd by a sworn Agent at the said Town in *Spa*, and that till these Patents shall be

“ be recall'd: Provided still, that the said *Eyre* shall make Oath before the Secretary of our Privy-Council, that he will not vend any other *Mineral Waters* in *England*, and the Countries of his *Britannick Majesty*, under the Name of *Spa Waters*: Forbidding all and every one, of what Quality or Condition they are or may be, to seal the said Bottles with our Arms after the abovesaid or any other Manner; authorizing the said *Henry Eyre* to have in this City an Agent, who shall nevertheless be presented to us as well as him of *Spa*, and shall be accepted of by us; and who shall take an Oath, as well as him of *Spa*, at the Hands of the Secretary of our Privy-Council, in order to inspect and mark the Certificates, which the Agent of *Spa* shall be obliged to give, specifying the Number of the Bottles design'd for *England*, and the *Dominions* of his said *Majesty*; and this to prevent all Frauds, Falsifications, and Artifices, which may be invented by those who transport counterfeit *Spa Waters* into the said Kingdom, and at the same time to distinguish the true; taking into our singular Safeguard and Protection the said *Eyre* and his said Agents, as also all Persons whom he shall employ in Regard to the said true *Spa Waters* in the abovesaid Manner, and to inspect all *Hampers* and *Bottles* of *Mineral Waters* design'd for *England*, and the Countries of his said *Majesty*, in order to discover whether our Arms be impress'd without a Certificate of the said Agent at *Spa*; declaring all *Bottles* and *Hampers* so found, to be confiscated, and, besides that, the Persons with whom they are found, and even Watermen, Carters, and other Conductors of the said Waters, amerced Ten Florins of Gold for each Offence, Half to the Profit of the Agent settled at *Liege*, and the other Half to the Profit of our Hospital of *St. George*; and this exclusive of the Rights and Actions claim'd by our Officers; whom we command, with all those to whom it shall belong, to pay an exact Regard to the Observance and Execution of these Letters Patens, which shall be printed and stuck up for the Information of every one. Given at *Seraing* on the *Meuse* this 10th of *May*, 1733.

GEORGE - LOUIS.

Rougrave Vt.

J. VANHOVE.

The 11th of *May*, 1733, Mr. *Eyre* took his Oath in the *Chancery* at *Liege*.

J. VANHOVE.

The Patent was no sooner granted, than great Interest was made to ingage his Highness to revoke the same, at the Instigation (as the said *Eyre* has sufficient Reason to believe,) of several Persons interested in the Fountain of *Bru*, who had the more Reason for endeavouring to procure this Revocation, as they knew the Patent must necessarily destroy the Sale of their spurious Waters in *England*.

The said *Eyre* hereupon, not knowing what Methods might be taken to procure the said Revocation; obtain'd the Favour of a noble Peer, to write to his Highness the Prince of *Liege* in his Behalf, and by his Highness's Answer to the said noble Peer, it is apprehended the said Patent is in Danger of being entirely revoked; these Merchants being assisted with the Interest of a neighbouring Prince, in whose Country the *Bru* Fountain is, and they having already obtain'd the following Explanation in Favour of those Waters.

“ HIS Highness declares, that the Power given to the Agents appointed agreeable to the Patent granted to *Henry Eyre*, the 10th of *May* last, do not concern and ought not to concern the Waters of *Bru* which are transported into *England*. Given at *Seraing*, 17 *June*, 1733.

GEORGE - LOUIS.

Rougrave Vt.

J. VANHOVE.

To strengthen the Pretensions of the Persons interested in these false Waters, they have taken this Advantage of a small Mistake of the said *Eyre*'s Solicitor, who observed, that the false Waters were imported with counterfeit Seals; whereas the said *Eyre* apprehended the Seals to be counterfeited here, after Importation; however, this Objection can be no way material. The Gentlemen of the Faculty are, I believe, convinced, that there is a most notorious Cheat carry'd on, and it matters not, whether 'tis performed by counterfeiting the Seal Abroad, or at Home, or whether the Abuse be affected with a Seal, or without.

The other, and the Principal Charge, brought against the said *Eyre* by these Gentlemen, is this, that he has represented the Waters of *Bru* to be in no Esteem in *England*, and seldom or never sold, but when imposed on the Buyers for the Waters of *Spa*. Whether he be right in this Point, he appeals to the Gentlemen of the Faculty in Particular, and to the Publick in General; and if he be right, he humbly hopes he may not suffer in Reputation and Fortune, by endeavouring to promote a Publick Good, as well as a private Interest; for by obtaining the above Patent, he intended nothing more than doing a necessary Service to the Publick, promoting the Interest of the Principality of *Liege*, the Town of *Spa*, and, above all, the Advantage of such as are directed to drink the Waters of *Spa*, and only a moderate Profit to himself. For, notwithstanding all the extraordinary Care and Expence he has been at, he has never offer'd to raise the Price, but hath continued to sell at the same Rate. And though other Traders should sell their bad Water at a lower Price in Opposition to him, he humble presumes that no reasonable Person will expect, he should be influenc'd by such an Example, or that so little Regard will be had to the Efficacy of the true Waters, in so essential a Point as Health, as to give a Preference to the spurious, merely because the Persons dealing in them, think fit to lower their Price, on purpose to do him a Prejudice, and to defeat the just Profit he might hope to make for all his Care and Labour. And this he rather hopes, as he declares, he is very willing to supply all the *English* Dealers with the Genuine *Spa* Water, and with Flasks agreeable to the Patent, reserving to himself only a reasonable Profit, towards defraying the Expence of keeping a proper Agent at *Spa*, to see the Waters filled in the best Seasons and with all possible Advantage: And that such Care is at present taken, may be seen by the following Certificate, sent to the said *Eyre* by the Magistrates of *Spa*, since his Arrival in *England*.

WE

“ **W**E the Burgo-masters and Magistrates of *Spa*, in the Marquisate of *Franchimont*, in the Principality of *Liege*, being well informed, that notwithstanding all the Precautions hitherto taken, there have been for many Years past, *foreign Waters* sold under the Name of *Mineral Waters* of *Spa*, in *England*, and other Countries, to the great Prejudice of the *Physicians*, *Patients*, and also to the Prejudice and Damage of the *Community* of *Spa*; do certify and attest, that Mr. *Henry Eyre*, in order to prevent this Abuse, hath filled this Season, to this present Date, Five thousand six hundred forty-five Flasks of our *true Waters* of *Spa*, in *proper Time*, and *good Season*, and corked them in a very particular Manner, and fasten'd them down with Wire, having the *Arms* of his Highness of *Liege*, our *Prince*, impressed in Glass on the Neck of each Flask, with the *Permission* of his said Highness; he being the *only Person* who hath obtained the said *Permission*. In Testimony whereof we have ordered our Town Clerk to sign and seal these Presents. At *Spa* the 2d Day of *July*, 1733.

By Order,

G. STORHEAUX.

The unreasonable Opposition the said *Eyre* has unexpectedly met with from the Dealers in the Waters of *Bru*, and the powerful Application they have found Means to make to his Highness himself, have induced the said *Eyre* to draw up this true State of his Case: And he humbly hopes, that, considering the publick Good he intends, and the great Expence he has been at, together with the moderate Profit he has reserved to himself, he shall be entitled to the Encouragement of all such as it may more particularly concern to have the *Spa* Water True and Genuine, and in good Order and Condition.

THE
CASE

OF

HENRY EYRE,

In Relation to

A Patent granted by the Bishop and
Prince of Liege, &c. the better to prevent the
present notorious Abuse of imposing false and
spurious Waters on the Publick, instead of the
true Mineral Waters of *Spa*.

778. K
9.

The Volatile S P I R I T of
B O H E E - T E A.

7-10

THE first of this kind that was ever made in England, which hath been found the most absolute Cure for Consumptions, inward Wallings, and all other Decays of Nature whatsoever, incident to Mankind; Being infinitely more Balsamick, Healing to the Lungs, and fattening the whole Constitution, than the common Infusion of the Leaf in Water, insomuch that 15 or 20 Drops taken twice a Day in Ale, Wine, or a Dish of Bohoe-Tea, sweetned with the finest Loaf-Sugar, shall do more Service to weak Consumptive People in one Week, than all other Restoratives whatsoever shall do in many Months, as hath been sufficiently experienc'd from the great Quantities thereof sold to the Nobility and Gentry since its first Publication. It's likewise a very rich Cordial for chearing the Heart when oppress'd with Melancholy and Vapours; being likewise of that Sovereign Use as to give Ease and Relief in the Cholick, violent Pains of the Head, Coughs and Ptisicks, when all other Medicines have failed. Neither is it more strange than true, that a Gentleman by taking one Bottle, voided three Ounces and a half of Gravel, which may be seen at the Place of Sale. Mix'd with Punch, it becomes one of the most agreeable Liquors in the World. And as this Volatile Spirit is chymically extracted from the purest and finest Tea that can be had, so is it likewise a certain Remedy in all the above-mentioned Cases. 2 s. 6 d. the Bottle.

Sold now only at *Barson's* Coffee house against the *Royal-Exchange*, *Cornhill*, and at no other Place. Sealed with black Wax, having a double Coat of Arms, viz. Two Cinquefoils and a Bend charged with three Wheatheaves, to distinguish it from Counterfeits.

776.15
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The Volatile Spirit of BOHEE-TEA.

THE first of this Kind that ever was made in *England*, which hath been found the most absolute Cure for Consumptions, inward Wastings, and all other Decays of Nature whatsoever, incident to Mankind: Being infinitely more Balsamick, healing to the Lungs, and fattening the whole Constitution, than the common Infusion of the Leaf in Water; insomuch that 15 or 20 Drops taken twice a Day in Ale, Wine, or a Dish of Bohee-Tea, sweeten'd with the finest Loaf-Sugar, shall do more Service to weak Consumptive People in one Week, than all other Restoratives whatsoever shall do in many Months, as hath been sufficiently experienc'd from the great Quantities thereof, sold to the Nobility and Gentry since its first Publication.

It's likewise a very rich Cordial for chearing the Heart, when oppress'd with Melancholy and Vapours; being also of that sovereign Use as to give Ease and Relief in the Cholick, violent Pains of the Head, Coughs and Priticks, when all other Medicines have failed.

Neither is it more strange than true, that a Gentleman by taking one Bottle, voided three Ounces and a half of Gravel, which may be seen at the Place of Sale. This Spirit mix'd with Punch makes one of the most agreeable Liquors in the World: And to take off the Crudities of a cold Phlegmatick Stomach, oppress'd with Wind or Water, no one thing can be more effectual. To create an Appetite, to expel nauseous Humours offending the Stomach, and to prevent Vomitings and Reachings in the Morning, there is no better Remedy in the World; of much greater Efficacy than the bitter Draught. It's likewise a special Antidote against any Infection of the *Air*, and if 15 Drops be taken going to Bed, in a Glass of Spring-Water, never faileth to procure a sound Sleep. And as this Volatile Spirit is chimically extracted from the purest and finest Tea that can be had, so is it likewise a certain Remedy in all the above-mention'd Cases. Price 2s. 6d. the Bottle.

Note, People of an hot and feverish Constitution may take these Drops in Barley or common Spring-Water.

Sold now only at *Batson's* Coffee-house against the *Royal Exchange*, *Cornehill*, and at no other Place. Sealed with Black Wax, having a double Coat of Arms, *viz. Two Cinquefoils and a Bend charged with three Wheatheaves*, to distinguish it from Counterfeits.

The Volatile Spirit of BOHEE-TEA.

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THE first of this Kind that ever was made in *England*, which hath been found the most absolute Cure for Consumptions, inward Wastings, and all other Decays of Nature whatsoever, incident to Mankind: Being infinitely more Balsamick, healing to the Lungs, and fattening the whole Constitution, than the common Infusion of the Leaf in Water; insomuch that 15 or 20 Drops taken twice a Day in Ale, Wine, or a Dish of Bohee-Tea, sweeten'd with the finest Loaf Sugar, shall do more Service to weak Consumptive People in one Week, than all other Restoratives whatsoever shall do in many Months, as hath been sufficiently experienc'd from the great Quantities thereof sold to the Nobility and Gentry since its first Publication.

It's likewise a very rich Cordial for chearing the Heart, when oppress'd with Melancholy and Vapours; being also of that sovereign Use, as to give Ease and Relief in the Cholick, violent Pains of the Head, Coughs and Ptsicks, when all other Medicines have failed.

Neither is it more strange than true, that a Gentleman by taking one Bottle, voided three Ounces and a half of Gravel, which may be seen at the Place of Sale. The Spirit mix'd with Punch makes one of the most agreeable Liquors in the World: And to take off the Crudities of a cold Phlegmatick Stomach, oppress'd with Wind or Water, no one thing can be more effectual. To create an Appetite, to expel nauseous Humours offending the Stomach, and to prevent Vomittings and Reachings in the Morning, there is no better Remedy in the World; of much greater Efficacy than the bitter Draught. It's likewise a special Antidote against any Infection of the Air, and if 15 Drops be taken going to Bed, in a Glass of Spring-water, never faileth to produce a sound Sleep. A Gentleman extreamly afflicted with the Gout, by taking 10 Drops of this Volatile Spirit in a Glass of Spring-water, Morning, Noon and Night, was wonderfully eased of his Pains and Lameness. And as this Volatile Spirit is chymically extracted from the purest and finest Tea that can be had, so is it likewise a certain Remedy in all the above-mention'd Cases. Price 2 s. 6 d. the Bottle.

Note, People of an hot and feverish Constitution may take these Drops in Barley or common Spring-Water.

Sold now only at *Batson's* Coffee-house against the *Royal Exchange*, *Cornhill*, and at no other Place. Sealed with Black Wax, having a double Coat of Arms, viz. Two Cinquefoils and a Bend charged with three Wheatheaves, to prevent Counterfeits.

The Vertue of the Coffee Drink.



THE Grain or Berry called *Coffee*, groweth upon little Trees, only in the Desarts of *Arabia*.

It is brought from thence, and drunk generally, throughout all the grand Signiours Dominions.

And about half a pint of it to be drunk fasting an hour before, and not eating an hour after, and to be taken as hot as possibly can be endured; the which will never fetch the skin off the mouth, or raise any blisters, by reason of that heat.

The Turks drink at meals & other times, is usually water, & their diet consists much of fruit; the crudities whereof are very much corrected by this drink.

The quality of this drink, is cold and dry; and though it be a drier, yet it neither heats, nor inflames more then hot Posset.

It so closeth the Orifice of the Stomach, and fortifies the heat within, that it is very good to help digestion, and therefore of great use to be taken about three or four of the clock in the afternoon, as well as in the morning.

This drink will very much quicken the spirits, and make the heart lightsom.

It is very good against sore eyes, and the better, if you hold your head over it, and take in the steam that way.

It is very good against a cough and cold.

It suppresseth fumes exceedingly, and therefore good against the head-ach, and will very much stop any defluxion of Rhumes, that distil from the Head upon the Stomach, & so prevent, & help Consumptions, and the Cough of the Lungs.

It is excellent to prevent and cure the Dropsy, Gout and the Scurvy.

It is known by experience, to be better then any other drying drink for People in years, or children that have any running Humours upon them, as the Kings Evil, &c.

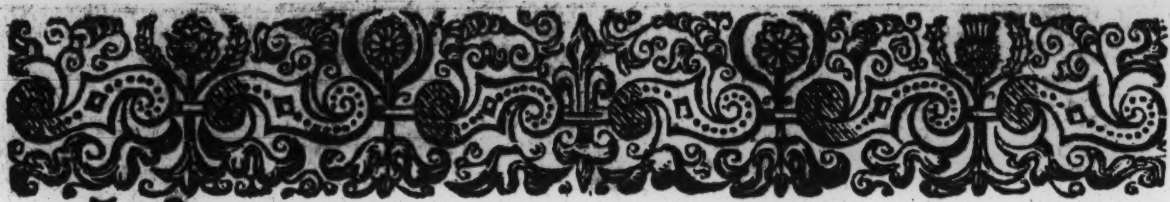
It is very good to prevent miscarryings in child-bearing Women.

It is a most excellent remedy against the Spleen, Hypochondriack windes, or the like.

It will prevent drowziness, and make one fit for business, if one have occasion to watch; and therefore you are not to drink of it after supper, unless you intend to be watchfull, for it will hinder sleep for three or four hours.

It is observed that in *Turkey*, where this is generally drunk, that they are not troubled with the Stone, Gout, Dropsy or Scurvy; and that their skins are exceeding clear and white. It is neither laxative nor restraining.

This drink is to be sold at the Rate bow in *Arabia*, between the two Temples.



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The Vertue of the Coffee Drinke.

THE Grain or Berry Called *Coffee*, groweth upon little Trees, only in the Deserts of *Arabia*.

It is brought from thence, and drunk generally, throughout all the Grand Signiors Dominions.

And about half a pint of it to be drunk, Fasting an hour before, and not Eating an hour after, and to be taken as hot as possibly can be endured; the which will never fetch the Skin off the Mouth, or raise any Blisters, by reason of that Heat.

The Turks Drink at meals, and other times, is usually Water, and their Diet consists much of Fruit; the crudities whereof, are very much corrected by this drink.

The quality of this Drink, is cold and dry; and though it be a drier, yet it neither heats, nor Inflames more than hot Posset.

It so closeth the Orifice of the Stomach, and fortifies the heat within, that it is very good to help digestion, and therefore of great use to be taken about three or four of the Clock in the afternoon, as well as in the morning.

This Drink will very much quicken the spirits, and make the heart light.

It is very good against sore Eyes, and the better, if you hold your head over a candle in the Steam that way.

It repelleth fumes exceedingly, and therefore good against the Head-ache, and will very much stop any Defluxion of Rhumes, that distil from the Head upon the Stomach, and so prevent, and help Consumptions, and the Cough of the Lungs.

It is excellent to prevent and cure the Dropsy, Gout, and the Scurvy.

It is known by experience to be better than any other drying Drink for people in years, or Children that have any running Humors upon them, as the Kings evil, &c.

It is very good to prevent Miscarryings in Child-bearing Women.

It is a most excellent remedy against the spleen, Hypochondriack Wind, &c.

It will prevent drowziness, and make one fit for business, if one have much to do to watch; and therefore you are not to Drink of it after Supper, unless you intend to be watchful, for it will hinder sleep for three or four hours.

It is observed that in *Turkey*, where this is generally drunk, that they are not troubled with the Stone, Gout, Dropsie, or Scurvy; and that their Skin is exceeding clear and white.

It is neither Laxative nor Restraining.

This drink is to be sold at the Raine-Bow in Fleet-Street, between the two Temple-Gates.

THE Nature, Quality, and Most Excellent Vertues OF COFFEE.



T is a Berry that groweth upon little Trees or Shrubs onely in the Desarts of *Arabia*, and is carried from thence throughout all the Grand Seigniors Dominions, which they make into a Drinke with water (after it is dried and powdred) of which they drink at all times, as well at meals as at other times, as hot as possible it can be indured, &c.

It is observed, that the *Turks* do feed much upon Fruits and food which breedeth much Crudities, which by their common use of this Drink those humours are very much corrected, so that they are not troubled with many Diseases which we are subject unto; as the *Stone*, *Scurvy*, *Gout*, nor *Dropse*, &c.

The Nature and Quality of the Drink called *Coffee*, though it be commonly reported to be of a cold and dry quality, and by those who pretend to have much knowledge thereof: yet I question not, when you have well considered what I have here presented you withall, but that you will see their knowledge to be ignorance; for I shall prove it to be moderately hot and dry; yet suppose I should grant, that the Berries when they are raw, or before they are dried or parched, to be cold: yet when it is dried or parched, that cold moisture is vanished away. As for example: our Barley, which is the coldest of all our Grains, yet when it is maulted it becometh hot; and Chalk, when it is burned and made into Lime, becometh exceeding hot: (and many more of the like examples I could acquaint you with, but this is sufficient.) The same may be said of *Coffee*: the reason is, because the mercurial substance, which is the moist and airy parts (as the Chymists so term it) to be evaporated away. Again, they say *Coffee* doth help Digestion, and the Gout, Scurvy, and Hypochondriack Winds; which are very true: but if it were cold, it would be so far from curing those Diseases, that it were even enough to breed them: for the Diseases are cold, and experience teacheth us that cold things hinder digestion: likewise cold things causeth sleep (as you may witness in Feavers) but this hinders sleep; likewise I affirm it to be hot and dry, because *Opium*, which is cold and moist, is taken when they have drank plentifully of *Coffee*, for they are contrary or opposite one to the other, for cold things dulls the brain, hot things quickeneth it; cold things hurt the Stomack and Liver, moderate hot and dry things strengthens them, &c.

Its VERTUES.

I being drank at any time, drieth up moist and watrish humours, and expelleth wind; that's the reason why those people that are troubled with those humours in their bowels, are by it provoked to stool; it very much strengthneth the Liver, and is as true an Hepatical Medicine as any is, it being moderately binding and cleansing; it helpeth those that have the Dropse by its drying quality; it helpeth the Jaundice, Scirrhus of the Liver, and ob-

structions of the same, by its cleansing quality; its also good against the Itch, Scabs, and corruption of blood; it mightily refresheth the Heart and Vitals; it is a true Cordial; it helpeth swooning, palpitation, and weakness of the heart. In the stomach, it helpeth want of Appetite, Concoction, Pains in the Stomack, called *Dolor ventriculi*, and the Disease called *Cholera*. In fine, it exceedingly strengthneth the Stomack; in the Brain, it helpeth all cold, moist, and drowsie distempers, as the *Coma*, *Lethargy*, *and Apoplexy*, *Catalepsy*, *Palsie*, *Convulsion*, *Furrowing-Sickness*, *Trembling*, *Melancholy*, *Catarrhe*, or *Defluxion* and pains in the head: The Steem is good for *Rheumes* in the Eyes, and for Pains and Noise in the Ears, and for dulness of Hearing; it is good for the falling down of the Pallat, and for the *Squinzie*, if from a cold Rheume; it is good for difficulty of breathing, the *Consumption*, *Ptsick*, and all Rheumes falling upon the Lungs. Note, if the Matter or Phlegme be thick, then sweeten it with Sugar-Candy to humect it. Its good against all *Hypochondriack Winds*; for the *Scurvy*; and for pains of the *Spleen*. It gently purgeth by Urine; a good Drink for those that are troubled with the *Stone* in the Reins or Bladder; also for stoppage of Urine, and the *Strangury*, and for the *Chlorosis*, *White Fever*, *White Jaundice*, commonly called the *Green-sickness*. Its excellent good to prevent Miscarriage; it is good against the *Gout*, *Sciatica*, and for all Rheumes and Rheumatick Pains in the whole body; it is good against the *Cholick*, *Iliack Passion*, and for *Fluxes*; good against the *Worms*; art thou surfeited with Gluttony or Drunkenness, then let this be thy common Drink; do you eat much Fruit, then drink much of this. In the Spring when Humours do increase, then make good use of this. In Summer, when thy Appetite is small, and thy Digestion weak, then of *Coffee* mayest thou partake. This Drink may best agree with our Constitutions onely in the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter; and as to the time of the day, at any time till within two or three hours of your going to bed, for its operation will not last above two or three hours. You may not fear any hurt by the due and moderate use of it.

THEE, or TEA.

I T is an Herb that groweth in *China* and *Japonia*; it is moderately hot and binding; this wholesome Herb preserveth in perfect health till very old age; it maketh the Body active and lusty; it helpeth Head-ach and heaviness thereof, Lippitude, Distillations, and difficulty of breathing, weakness of the Ventricle, Pains of the Bowels, Lassitude; it is also good for the Stone, and for any sharp Rheumes whatsoever, &c.

To raise our Coffee in a Verse or two,
Is more then all the peopled World can do;
Whose rare transcendent Vertues so extend,
It cannot be within a Poem penn'd.
Let this suffice (though many it displeases)
Our wholesome Liquor helpeth most Diseases.

By Robert Morton.

778. K
12

Imperial Chocolate

Made by a

GERMAN

Lately come into

ENGLAND.

I *Imperial Chocolate* excels all others; because it is made of Sugar, the spiritual part, and not the gross body of Spice; and *Cacao Nut* first well cleansed from the Husk and Shells, then cured, and the earthy Substance taken from it, so that it doth not nauseate the Stomach, nor cause loathing or any Inclination to vomit, but is a great Cordial, restores lost Strength, gives Appetite, wonderfully chearing the Spirits.

II. This highly purified Chocolate hath a sufficient quantity of the spiritual part of Spices only, to correct the coldness of the Nut, which neither obstructs nor inflames the Blood.

III. The choicest ripe *Cacao* Nut makes the brownest Chocolate, and the fattest; this Chocolate being cut or pared, shews within full of very small-milk-white specks every where of a like consistence.

IV. Lay a little piece on your Tongue, it will presently dissolve, not leaving grit, sliminess, or any trash behind it, as other Chocolate doth that is made of uncured *Cacao*-Nut, and adulterated with *Indian* Corn, Acorns, Almonds, Seeds, Husks and Shells of *Cacao*-Nuts, &c.

V. To preserve it good a long time from its great Enemy moisture, keep it close in Tin-Boxes, or in old thick Oaken Chests in a dry place.

VI. Take

V I. Take half a pint of River water, when it boils, throw in an Ounce of Chocolate cut small, with as much beaten Loaf-Sugar, and immediately take it from the fire, (or in a moment it will burn and evaporate;) cover and mill it a little, then after half a quarter of an hour froth it very well with the mill, and drink it as hot as you can. Some love it with a new-laid Egg broken into it just before they begin to froth it up, which is not amiss; divers of those that put either Milk or Wine, have found the addition very prejudicial to their Healths.

VII. All good Chocolate once dressed, must be drunk before ever it grow cold; if set before the fire to keep warm, it will not only burn, but lose its fine Spirits, and flavour and be quite spoil'd, remain flat and dead, very hurtful to the Stomach.

VIII. Chocolate scraped very fine with as much fine loaf-Sugar and cold Spring-water very well mill'd, is a curious Cordial Julip in hot weather; but lest it should over-cool the Stomach, it will be convenient to use the double spiced; for the Cacao Nut of it self is very cooling.

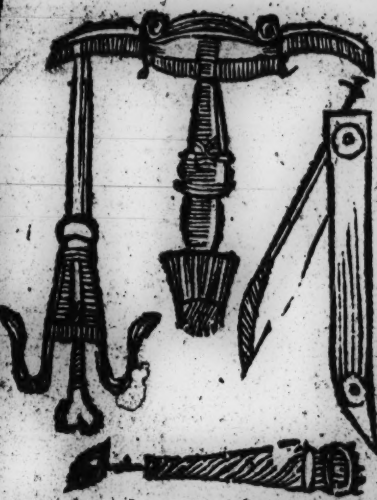
IX. Pots to dress Chocolate for present drinking, with Mills exactly sized of a new form, as also convenient Boxes of several sizes, are to be had for the preserving Chocolate good a long time, at cheap rates.

Imperial Chocolate

Box of 12	0
Box of 6	6
Box of 3	14 0



DVM SPIRO SPIRO



Post Nubila Phœbus? Nihil absque Deo.

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THESE are to give Notice, That *William Bead*, Oculist, and Chirurgical Operator, being invited by some Persons of considerable Quality, (who hath been well satisfied of several Eminent Cures he hath lately performed in the University of Oxford, and this last Summer at *Windsor*) hath encouraged them to send for him, to perform some considerable Cures here in Town, as *Couching of Cataracts*, and *Cutting of Caners*, which he frequently performs without Cutting, and likewise all *Scrophulous Humours*, or *King's Evil*, &c. as many Hundreds in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, can sufficiently demonstrate. He hath been thrice in the University and City of *Oxford*, where he hath restored Thirty Blind People to their Sight, by *Couching*, who continue to see very well, which is an Operation that few pretend to perform. He hath a Testimonial from the *Vice-Chancellor* of *Oxford*, for several considerable Cures he hath performed in the University of *Oxford*, as upon your further perusal of this Notice will find, which is a Confirmation that he is none of those Circumlocutory Pretenders that infest this Kingdom: He gives his Advice freely, and cures all those that are really Poor, of *Blindness*, *Cancers*, *Wens*, *Hare-lips*, or *Wry-Necks*, *Grass*, and all others according to their Ability, if they come or send to his Lodgings while he stays in this Town, which will be for some part of this Winter. He hath excellent and approved Remedies to preserve and strengthen the Sight in Young or Old, and to restore Hearing, if Curable. He likewise infallibly cures all Pains in the Head, that very often occasion the *Gutta Serena*, or *Black Cataract*, which are never cured, but means may be used in time that may prevent those Obstructions in the Optick Nerves that occasion them. You may have faithful Advice of him whether your *Disorders* are curable or not.

Out of the many Cures he hath lately Performed, he will only mention these Few, *Couch'd* by him in *Oxford* in 1689. And at his Second Coming in 1693. viz.

Mrs. *Souch*. Mrs. *Hall*. Mrs. *Bishop*. Mrs. *Sherlock*. Mrs. *Saunders*. Mrs. *Simms*. Mrs. *Kryby*. Mrs. *Day*. Mrs. *Falkner*. Mrs. *Bastel*. *Thomas Alscock*. *Thomas Cliff*. *Margaret Gole*. And many poor People *Gratis*: All Restored to their Sight.

Captain *Cook* of *Greenwich* restor'd by him to his perfect Sight, although almost Four-score Years of Age; and many more in the same Country.

Annab Ayres, and *John Ayres*, both of the Parish of *Denton*, near *Albury*, in *Buckinghamshire*, were Restored to their Sight by him, although Blind from their Birth. *Madam Strickland* of the same Town, who was Blind, was Restor'd to her Sight by *Couching*; Perform'd in the Year 1693.

Windsor, April 1694. He *Couch'd* Mr. *Reece*, a Gentleman of considerable Quality, and Restor'd him to his perfect Sight, although Four-score Years of Age, and many Others at the same Time and Place.

He also Perform'd a very considerable Cure, by *Cutting* a *Cancer*, which weigh'd *Two Pounds*, from the Breast of *Mrs. Cooper*, Wife to Mr. *Ralph Cooper*, who is now Servant to King Charles the Second, and now Liveth at the *Black Horse*, in *Windsor*. This was Perform'd, and the Breast preserv'd in its proper Shape, by the Application of much Approved *Strychn*, which no Man in *Chillicott* could

Prepare but himself, although Counterfeited by several Ignorant Pretenders that know nothing of the Preparation of it.

Windsor, May 10. 1694. In the Presence of several Persons of Quality, He Cut and Cured Mrs. *Mary Glover*, the Minister's Daughter of *Burnham*, of a *Wry-Neck*, contracted down to her Shoulder. And a monstrous Double Hair-Lip, for *Thomas Goddard* of the same Parish.

May 16th 1694. He *Couch'd* the Daughter of Mr. *John Hanson*, Register of *Eton College*, near *Windsor*, who was Born Blind, and brought her to see very well in a few Minutes.

July 14th, 1694. He cut off a Mortified Legg from Mrs. *Ann Crook*, at *Windsor*, which was perform'd in half a Minute, without the loss of an Ounce of Blood after the *Strychn* Water was applied; In the Presence of his GRACE, the Duke of *Northumberland*.

A *Cataract* Couch'd by him for the Daughter of Mr. *Johnson* at *Grandon* in *Northamptonshire*, who was Born Blind, and Restored to her perfect Sight; and so more in the same Countrey, in 1687.

John Davenport, near *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, although Born Blind, was Couch'd by him, and restored to his perfect Sight: And near too more in the North of *England*, in the Year 1687, and 1688.

Mrs. *Force Wildah* of *Bath*, was cured by him in 1693 of a *Tympany* and *Dropsy*, when her Belly was as Big as a Woman's with Two Children, and he made a perfect Cure of it in 6 Weeks, without Tapping.

A *Throat Rupture* of a great bigness was Cured by him for a Person of considerable Quality in this City.

John Moss of *Osborne*, near *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*, had a large Wen Cut off by him from his Belly, which weigh'd 24 Pound, and he perfectly Cured him.

Mrs. *Whiting* near *Marke-Laventon*, he Cur'd in the Year 1693, of a dangerous *Cancerated Breast*, without Cutting. She was Recommended to him by the Right Honourable, the Earl of *Abingdon*, when left off by All Others.

He Cut off a very large *Cancerated Breast* from the Body of *Elizabeth Hopkins* of *Oxford*, in 1689, and perfectly Cured her: For that, and many other considerable Cures, he hath a Testimonial from the *Vice-Chancellor*.

A French Gentleman belonging to Colonel *Cornwall*, had his Skull Trepan'd which was very dangerously Fractur'd by a Fall from a Horse, and was Cur'd by him at *Bath* in May 1693.

He Cur'd the Wife of *John Rich* of *Wotton Bassett* in *Wiltshire*, of a *Dead Palsy*, and *Convulsion* in the Nerves, after being 11 Years *Bed-Ridden*, and Restor'd her to the perfect Use of her Limbs.

A *Wry-Neck* contracted down to the Shoulder, Cut and Cured by him in 3 Days, for the Daughter of Mrs. *Cooper* at *Frome* in *Somersetshire*.

A large Defect of a Double Hair-Lip, Cut and Cured by him in 7 Days, for the Son of Mr. *John Tower*, a Merchant at *Worcester* in *Worcestershire*.

A Gentleman near *Guildford* in *Sursey*, was Cur'd by him of a very dangerous *Leprosy*. And a Child of Mr. *John Bartlet*, the *Sheriff* of *Gloucester*, of the same Disorder, and both remain in perfect health.

A *Polypus* in both Nostrils, which is an excrescence of Flesh that proceed from the Brain, was Extracted from Mr. *Smith* at *Barnham* in *Essex*, in the Year 1692. And Cured by him in Three Days.

He is to be spoken with at Mr. *Agnew's* a Musical Instrument-Maker, at the Sign of the Crown, over-against *YORK* Church in the Strand, from 8 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening, when he will serve you at the Door.

185:2

776.R.15
14.

The Muscovy Operator.



Gloria sit Soli, qui Regit Astra Poli.

Experimentia artem genuit in Experientia vero Fortuna & usus est optimis
Magister.

At the Still and Tobacco Rowl next Door to the Three Pigeons in West-Smithfield, is lately come the *Renowned* *Stone and Rupture Master*, who has Travelled in most Parts of Europe. First in *Muscovy*, and afterwards by his Great Travelling came into *Turky*, where he was for some Years, and conversed with most Famous Physicians in these Parts; from whom he has obtained such admirable Secrets or Arcanums, that never was Communicated before. By which he has obtained a great deal of Credit and Honour, who ever he has travelled; not only in Foreign Places, but also in this Kingdom.

He cures these following Distempers, *Viz.* He cures and recovers such as are troubled with the *Stones* or *Bladder*; by cutting, or particular medicines; He also takes *Stones* out of the *Bladder* or *Uterus*, *per dilcationem*, without cutting; if any Person be troubled with *Films*, or *Cataracts* in the *Eye*, so that the *Apple* of the *Eye* be not hurt, I can restore them their sight presently, he also cures any *Pearls* or *Grains* in the *Eye*, or overgrowing *Flesh* in a short time; he cuts and cures *Hair-Lips* in six days, *Cancers* in the *breast*, or in any part of the body; *The Nole me Tangere*, and such like diseases in a short time. He can Artificially cure the *French*, and cure weak Limbs, and dexterously cure all *Carnosities* or *Swellings*; he cures the *French*, *Scabs*, *Warts*, *Wounds*, *Ulcers*, the *Running* of the *Reins*, *Shankers*, *Buboes*, or *Swelling* in the *Groin*, in a short time, and by a new method, without *Barn* or *Stove*, and without *Mercury*, so as every one may follow their *Business*, and not be troubled with the cold Nature of *Men* or *Women* and hath a rare medicine for such as cannot hold their water, or are troubled with curing *Deafness* if curable. I restore to perfect health such as are troubled with *Vomiting*, *Cholera*, *Stomach*, *Colic*, the *Vapours*, pain in the *Mile*, *itches* in the *side* and all *Acid* Distempers, which he cures by a new method; he cures all Persons that have broken or bursten *Bellies*, in *Men*, *Women*, or *Children*, according to their different *Constitutions*. He can help them without cutting, or hindering their going about their *Business*, without any use of *Physick*, with an outward application, without pain or danger.

Therefore whoever hath occasion for this *Renowned Operator*, let them not lose time, but come to him, while they have the fortune to have him in *Town*, and those that cannot come, may send their *Wife* and *Child* for both advice and medicine, as their case requires.

Now, if any Gentlewoman hath gotten a *Rupture*, or any other Distemper, and is loath to discover her self to me, they may speak with my *Wife* very privately, and she will relieve them very secret.

And for further satisfaction to such as are over scrupulous, some few instances are given, as follows, which are proved by him in his Kingdom, at the Places following.

He cured one *Thomas Smalpe* in *Spalding*, in *Lincolnshire*, who was troubled with the *Stone* in the *Bladder*, and was cured by me in a short time.

He cured *Goody South* of *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*, of a dangerous *Cancer*, who had been troubled with it for many years in the *Country*, was cured by me in a Fortnight.

He cured the wife of *John Belling* of *Sharnby*, who had been blind fourteen years, she was cured by me in a few minutes time.

He cured also *Job Stuart* in *Maxfield* in *Oxfordshire*, who was blind for a year and a half, and was cured by me in a few days, which was given over by all others incurable; which by the blessing of God he cured in a few days time.

One *Geo. Clark* of the same *Town* he likewise cured of the *Stone* without cutting, and he has brought along with him and several others, which has been cured by the same method.

He cured a child of *Simon Nells* of *Kincame* in *Dorsetshire* of a double *Hair-lip*, which several Doctors, but could not perform the cure, but in a short time I made it a handsome child.

He cured *Thomas Ervill* of *Crowland* in *Lincolnshire*, who had been troubled with a *Stone* in the *Bladder*, was cured by him in a short time.

Robert Spicer of *Chesson* in *Hertfordshire*, who had been blind 20 Years and cured by me in a few days time.

Judith Nicholas of *Culam* in the County of *Oxon*, of a large *Cancer* in the *breast*, who had been troubled with it for ten years, she was aged 65 years, and had been in several Hospitals, and could give no more, by the Grace of God I cured her in six weeks time.

Robert Bacon living in *Hastings* *Sussex*, who had been troubled with a *Cancer* in the *Lip*, who had been with most of the Doctors in the *Country*, and could get no cure, but in a four days time I made him a sound Lip.

Altho he mentions but a few diseases here, yet his practice is general of all distempers, that can afflict the bodies of *Men*, *Women*, or *Children*, he having such proper medicines, and a great deal of Life, that is most probable to cure their distempers, for he has cured many that have been thought incurable.

He cures all manner of *Scald Heads*, wet or dry, if never so bad, without *Pitch* or *Plaster*, in 14 days.

This Famous Operator doth cast all sorts of *Humane* Ills, none like him in that *Art*, he can cure all distempers, and can resolve you if the disease be of 20 years standing whether it be curable, or if it be incurable, he will vent further Charges, or else will use moderation, and according to the ability of the patient, he will be brought that was made after midnight.

Whoever hath occasion for this *Renowned Operator* may come to him, or else send for him, and give such satisfaction, that one may easily know what an honest Physician for *Compassion* he is.

He had also a great secret Communicated to him in *Turky* for the *Gout*, which gives no pain, if it be followed, it makes a perfect cure, which has been experienced by Hundreds of Persons, who never was troubled with it, since they used it. You may have a Bottle from 5 Shillings up to 10 Shillings.

This Famous Operator, *J. A. K.* is to be spoken with at his Lodgings every Day, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 at Noon, and from 2 till 9 at Night. He is to be found at the Little Tarn-stile in *Holkorn*.

7-10-15
15

FERRUGINOUS SYRUP

OF

RED PERUVIAN BARK

Composed by **GRIMAULT & C.**

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

K

LAUREATS OF THE PHARMACEUTIC SCHOOL, PARIS.

For many years, chemists and other scientific people, have endeavoured to find out some combination which the medical world eagerly wished for and which would enable them to administer simultaneously *IRON*, which is the principle element of our blood, and *PERUVIAN BARK*, which is the most excellent of all tonic medicines.

The numerous attempts that had hitherto been made ended all in the same result, that of obtaining a black, thick, and disagreeable preparation, having the taste and smell of ink, without any of the beneficial properties of either *Iron* or *Bark*, which had mutually destroyed each other.

After several attempts, and with the assistance of several distinguished practitioners, Mons. Grimault has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty by employing the pyrophosphate of iron and of soda, chemically neuter, which our chemistry recommended a few years ago and which physicians and scientific people allow to be superior to all other ferruginous preparations. This combination was most successful, and the combination of iron with the extract of red Bark (the dearest and best of all the different qualities of Bark) was perfect.

This production which is called the *Ferruginous Syrup of red Peruvian Bark* is a clear and limpid syrup of a fine red colour, it has no disagreeable taste and causes no unpleasant impression, and has no savour of iron. Thanks to its composition, it has the precious advantage of not causing those obstinate constipations resulting from the use of salts of iron and of always being willingly taken, even by young children and people of most delicate health.

Medical men will therefore find in the *Ferruginous Syrup of red Peruvian Bark* a first-rate preparation, on which they may always rely in treating cases of *chlorosis*, *green sickness*, *debility*, *gastritis*, *gastralgia*, *weakness*, *want of appetite*, *impoverishment of the blood*, etc.; in short, in all cases which require to be treated with iron combined with bitters and tonics.

Each tablespoonful of the *Ferruginous Syrup of red Peruvian Bark* contains exactly



At the same Pharmacy may be had the following special remedies deserving particular attention.

COD LIVER OIL FROM NEWFOUNDLAND, prepared specially for our house, quite pure and the only genuine, very different from all those sold with false labels pretending to be ours. It has absolutely the taste of fresh codfish, and has suffered no preparation or discolouration.

IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE-RADISH, for those who cannot take the Cod-liver oil. This syrup is recommended by all the medical celebrities, instead of Cod-liver oil, and especially by Drs Blache, Bazin, Cazenave, Costilhes, Guibout, Monod, Vernois, etc., etc., physicians of the Paris hospitals. A detailed prospectus contains a great number of medical observations on the subject.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON OF LERAS, *docteur ès sciences*. That new ferruginous remedy, different from all those which have hitherto appeared, is fluid, colourless, without smell, or taste of iron. It rapidly cures green sickness, diseases of the stomach, painful digestion, difficult menstruations, and is prescribed instead of carbonate of iron, iron lessened by hydrogen, Vallet's iron pills, lactate of iron, and pills of the ferritartrate of potash. It is the only preparation of iron which does not induce constipation and is always easily endured by weak persons.

SYRUP OF SEA PINE OF LAGASSE from Bordeaux, a new balsamic pectoral, used with the greatest success for coughs, catarrhs, colds, bronchitis, irritations of the chest. Differing from all other pectorals, it contains no opium. Its success is equal in affections of the urethra, and catarrhs and inflammation of the bladder, taking the place of the pills and syrup of tar, turpentine, balm of tolu, etc., etc.

POOR MAN'S PLASTER, composed of resinous and natural balms, greatly superior to the chemical papers and pitch plasters of Burgundy. It is used in all cases which require a derivative, for colds, irritation of the chest, aches, rheumatisms, gout, etc. It does not spoil the skin.

ELIXIR OF ROYAL YELLOW BARK. This liquor, in which the bitterness of Bark is dissimulated by a new process, contains in a small compact and an agreeable form all the principles of Bark. It is four times more active than those wines and syrups whose base is the grey Bark. It acts as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge, and revives the force and the appetite.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, a new discovery due to doctor Corvisart, physician to H. M. the Emperor of the French. This medicine digests the foods, as it were, without the assistance of the stomach. It always succeeds as a remedy against gastritis, gastralgies, weak digestion, loss of appetite, and inflammation of the mucous membranes of the stomach and bowels. It is the support of old men and convalescents and promotes their restoration to health. It also stops vomiting in pregnancy.

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, doctor Churchill's prescription. This new remedy, most in cases of phthisis and the different diseases of the chest, quickly arrests their most alarming symptoms. By its administration the cough is soothed, the nightly perspirations cease, and the patient soon recovers health.

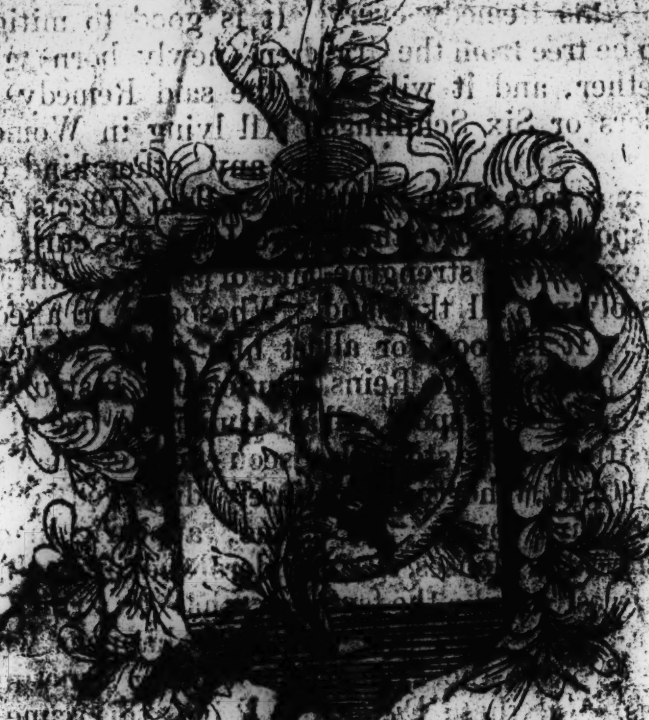
GUARANA, a vegetal product originally from Brazil, is infallible in cases of megrim, headache, and neuralgia. It also has the advantage of immediately stopping the most rebellious diarrhoea and dysentery.

VEGETAL GLYCERINE extracted from palm-oil. This new production is used with success in different cutaneous affections. It soon calms the itching and communicates an extraordinary suppleness to the skin. Differently from all pomatums and fatty matters, it does not stain the linen and dissolves in water. It is now very much used instead of Cold-Cream, cucumber pomatum, and other cosmetics.

VEGETABLE MATICO CAPSULES. The essential Oil of Matico (*Piper angustifolium*), combined with the Balsam of Copaiva, and administered in the form of Capsules coated with gluten, forms a very active medicament, and is superior to all capsules of copaiva, liquid or solid, cubebs, rhatany, or bismuth, and to all the opiates known. These Capsules rapidly cure the most obstinate cases of gleet and gonorrhoea, and are the only ones which never fatigue the stomach or bowels.

VEGETABLE MATICO INJECTION. The Matico (*Piper angustifolium*), a peruvian plant, possesses extraordinary astringent and preservative properties. Prepared as an injection by our process, it suffices, without any other medicine, to stop rapidly the most obstinate cases of gleet, gonorrhoea and blennorrhoea. It has obtained the sanction of the physicians of Paris and St Petersburg. It is the only injection which does not cause the contraction of the ureter, as is the case with all injections having a metallic base.

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T L L Y

VIRTUES AND EFFECT

Of the Remedy, named

MEDICAMENTUM

GRATIA PROBATUM

ID EST.

The Remedy approved by Grace.

I His Medicine works miracles with every one, that makes use of it, and the Grace of the omnipotent God is expressed to admiration. When you take the Remedy, it unites itself to the Stomach, and as a slyling Mercury, not leaving any pious rise without being mixed with the humours from the Veins of the body, until they passed through the pores. Thus it communicates itself and leaves its virtue, notwithstanding afterwards it may be expelled by urine, or stool.

If you take fifteen Drops of this remedy after supper, going to bed, it will expel gently all Gravel and stone without the least inconvenience or disturbance; and what we admire most, is that it dissolves such a time it cals, inwardly he the eated.

Thus we observed and was eyewitness, how it cured a poor Man, that for Eleven eyards suffered the torment of a wound, or sistula, caused by two incisions, and came to such a pitch of corruption that it bred worms, so that the poor Man casting from his Urine such a bad smell, he became very troublesome and was already disposed for another Incision, in the space of these eleven years; it is to be admired how much Gravel and Stone came out of the same wound, all involved together by the way of an imposthume. And whosoever doubts this truth, he may examine the same Invalid, by name Adolph Cornelisz. Jonkhout. Another sick Man Abraham van Near having been under cure of the most eminent Physicians for upwards of three years, was at last carried to Amsterdam to undergo an Operation upon a pogres so weak that he could not bear one abu-

fully making of our Remedy, he was entirely restored to his perfect health. Whosoever is willing to take fifteen Drops of this Remedy every two Days, he may be sure to be free from the Gravel for a whole year together, and it will not cost him above Three Gilders or Six Schillings Sterling.

In any hour of the day you may take these Drops when the stomach is best disposed to receive them.

This Remedy is also very excellent in strengthening the stomach, and dissolving all thick and vitious humours of the same. It is good for all Bruises in the hands or feet, pains of the Reins, thickness of Blood, all Black and Blue spots, all kind of Fevers, and in disposition of the stomach, Liver, Lungs or Lungs, Asthma, shortness of Breath, Cough, inward or outward sores.

Hysterical payns; it advances the Menses, & facilitates the Urine and stool, restoring a fresh & wholesome Colour.

It cures the scurvy, the Dropsy, the French Disease, and kills the Worms. All these Distempers are cured by taking fifteen Drops every second day and you may give the Children as many Drops as they have Years of age. Whose liver makes use of this Remedy once a week will not be much troubled with the Gravel, Fever, Lax, Breaking out in the Face, & other Disorders.

It cures the Palpitation of the Heart, all Anxiety, Megrims, Giddiness, and Headaches, by stopping it, as you do Hungary-Water or by putting it in the Ears of the sick Person a little of the Ointment, loaked in the same Medicamentum.

If you dip the point of your Finger in this Remedy and apply it to the Corner of your Eye, opening & shutting the Eye twice or thrice, make an experiment for a fortnight of months, it will make you so strong sighted, that you need not use spectacles until the age of 70 or 80 Years.

You may anoint Ulcers, Malignant sores, & all Cankers &c, be assured of its perfect cure.

If you happen to receive a Burn, dip a bit of linnen cloth in the Remedy, and put it over the burned part, wetting now and then the linnen cloth with the same Remedy.

It likewise cure all fresh sores, Megrims, Giddiness, Deanses, & all Distempers in the Gums of the Teeth, by applying this to the affected part.

All old & ancient Disorders, we cannot doubt but they require a long & continual Remedy, so I have experienced by seeing several Disorders of twenty or thirty Years standing, which was supposed to be incurable, and given up by the Physicians, but nevertheless was miraculously cured by the virtue of this Remedy.

The greatest Pain of Colick that can be, immediately ceases with thirty Drops of the same Remedy.

It is good to mitigate the inward Pains of Children (newly born) giving them one or two Drops of the said Remedy in some Breast Milk.

All lying in Women that find themselves weak or any other kind of Feebleness, they will find the excellent Effects of this Remedy, if they take it. Sore Legs are cured by the same, as is also the Bite of a Dog with admiration.

Whosoever is affected by Stone in the Bladder, let him apply sooner to this Remedy than to the manifold Instruments Chirurgery, for as soon as you make use of this Remedy, all glewy and viscous matter that sticks to the Bladder, is immediately dissolved, which can plainly be seen in the Urine, appearing in divers figures in the form of Spiders and other Insects; it very often has been seen that the Urine appears congealed like Jelly but this happens when the sick Person has taken this Remedy sometime before for the cause of blood in the Urine, this same Remedy expels entirely the Stone, converting it into powder or dust, which plainly can be seen in the setting of the Urinal.

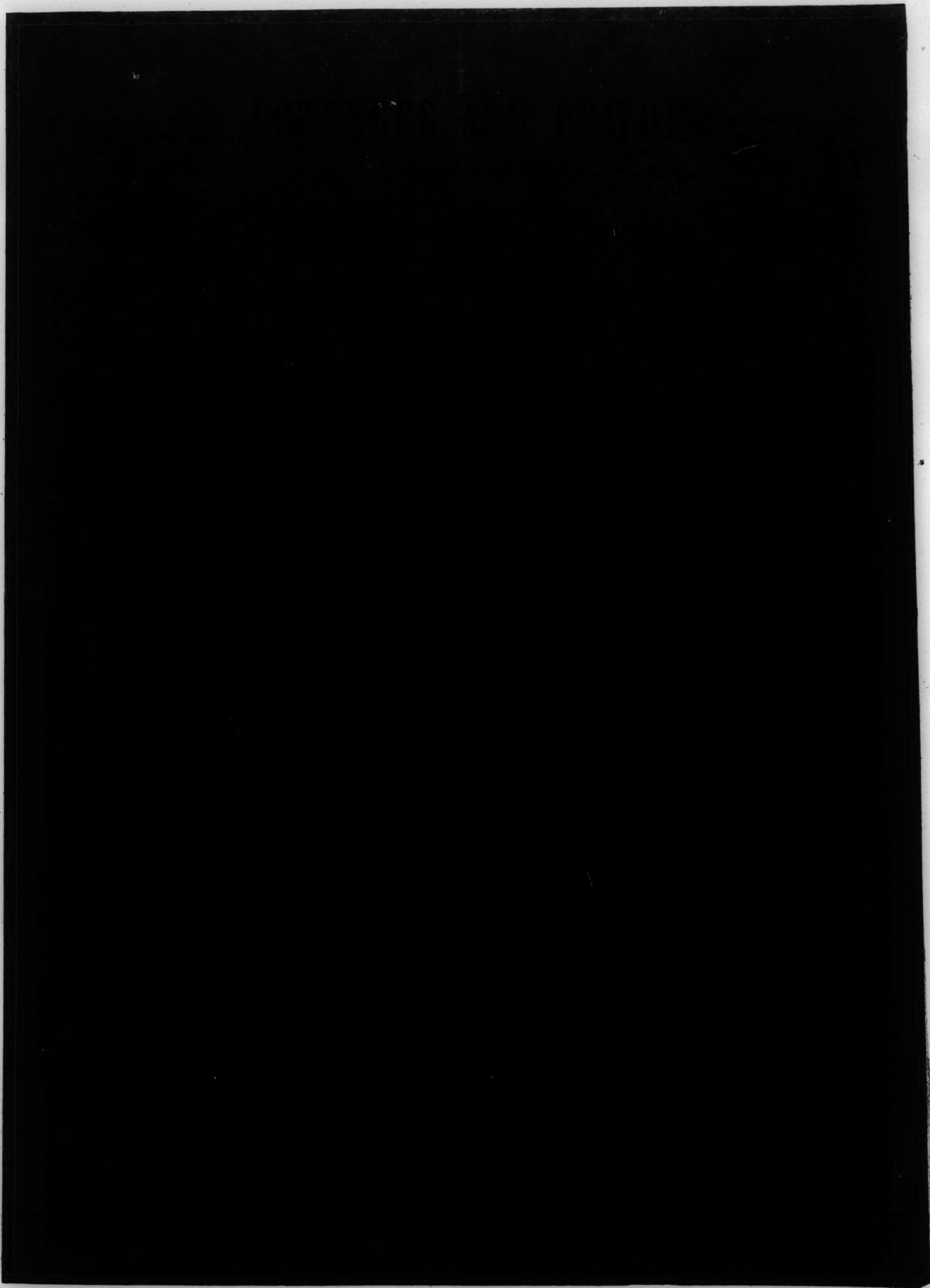
Notwithstanding I don't mention in this paper my thing belonging to Fits, or any other Distemper, nevertheless, if a Person is this was attacked let him make use of this Remedy without the least danger; you may save this Remedy free from corruption fifty Years, so as you have it well stopped.

This is the content of our Medicamentum Gratia Probatur, or the Remedy approved by Gratitude; but I find no Remedy for those that follow Cancer, or advise; nor for those that do not follow Medicine: much less for those that seem 100 delicate in taking it.

This Remedy may be taken in Brandy, Wine, Milk, Honey, &c. We have found by experience that a great many People have been entirely freed, from the Fever and Ague, by taking this Remedy following twenty five Drops of this Remedy every morning, and as many more at night, since we know that it eradicates and destroys the causes of all Fevers.

This Medicamentum is made & Sold in the City of Haarlem, in the Province of Holland, at the house of Nicolas de Koning Tilly, who is the Author of the same, since the Year 1764, and as his Grandfather Claas Tilly before him, that was the Chief Inventor, since the Year 1693.

After the Decease of Nicolaas de Koning Tilly, this Medicament shall be made and sold by his next kinsmen; viz. Jan de Koning, Leendert de Koning, Abraham Tilly and Adolf de Koning.



LOZENGES AND POWDER

of Medicinal Vegetable Charcoal

BY THE DOCTOR BELLOC

CHEVALIER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, MEMBER OF MANY LEARNED SOCIETIES

Approved by the Academy of Medicine

Numerous experiments have been made in the hospitals of Paris and in the city with Dr. Belloc's charcoal, by a Committee composed of MM. R  CAMIER, CAVENTOU and PATISSIER, reporter, and MM. DUBOIS (d'Amiens), perpetual secretary of the Academy, HUSSON, physician of the H  tel-Dieu, FOUQUI  R, physician of the Charity and professor of the Faculty of Medicine.

These experiments have proved that the charcoal prepared by M. Belloc is of very great efficacy in the treatment of gastralgias and gastro-enteralgias (nervous diseases of the stomach and intestines). Therefore, has the Committee thought it useful to reproduce in its report a certain number of these experiments, and also some of those made by M. Belloc, with the design of proving the therapeutic effects of charcoal, and encouraging practitioners to prescribe it in an affection which too often causes the despair of the patients and physicians.

We think it useful to report here a few of these experiments or observations.

Observations of M. Patisier. — Madame P..., fifty-two years of age, being removed from her family at the moment of the bloody insurrection of June 1848, suffered from anxiety, lost her appetite and complained after the lightest meal of heaviness or oppression in the epigastric region; although she had no fever and slept well enough, emaciation went on rapidly. M. Belloc's charcoal powder was administered in the dose of three to four spoonfuls daily, before or after repast. The fourth day, the patient felt neither oppression nor heaviness in the region of the stomach; she digested perfectly well roast-meat; her appetite was violent; she gradually regained her flesh; good spirits succeeded to sadness; she continued the use of the charcoal for a few days; her confidence in that remedy is so great, that when she finds her digestion embarrassed, she immediately takes a spoonful of charcoal, which always produces a good effect. One day, having no more charcoal of her own disposition, madame P... bought some powdered charcoal in a pharmacy in Paris, which occasioned nausea.

— Madame A..., forty-five years of age, of a nervous constitution, suffered in 1830 from a gastralgia which, in spite of narcotics, antispasmodics and an appropriated regimen, persisted for three years. From that time, her health was tolerably good and she was seldom indisposed. At the time of the revolution of February 1848, this lady suffered much in mind, and all the symptoms of her former gastralgia returned; small appetite after the slightest meal; she suffered from the epigastric region and from the back towards the navel; pyrosis, constipation, extreme irritability, emaciation, no fever. This lady was put on the use of charcoal, which she took in the dose of three spoonfuls

daily; under the influence of this remedy, appetite became better, digestions easier, and sleep calmer than before. After she had taken the charcoal for a fortnight, her health greatly improved, her colour and embonpoint began to reappear.

— A young lady, madame B..., primipara, pregnant of three months, suffered from waterbrash, nausea, burning sensation in her stomach and towards the oesophagus. Magnesia, bitter rhubarb had been used without success. The charcoal powder, taken in the dose of a spoonful before every repast, alleviated these symptoms, that were entirely dissipated only about the sixth month of the pregnancy.

Observation of M. Husson. — A young girl, twelve to thirteen years of age, inhabiting a very wholesome farm, has had several attacks of gastralgia which had resisted different treatments, anodyne, bitter, narcotic remedies, sub-nitrate of bismuth, blisters applied on the epigastrium, etc. At last the charcoal prepared by M. Belloc was administered to her; the physician who attended her informed us that she had perfectly recovered.

Observation of M. Dubois (d'Amiens). — Madame T..., forty years of age, had been suffering, for several years, from pain of the stomach; her digestion, at all times, was extremely difficult; sometimes it even became impossible. In the course of the last summer, the gastro-intestinal pain was almost constant, digestions nearly null, constipation obstinate, emaciation had become so extreme that she had to renounce all active exercise, although the patient inhabited a salubrious country. Ferruginous of every kind,



sea bathing and alkaline baths, Seltz and Vichy waters, had been unsuccessfully tried. In this extremity, the patient had recourse to homeopathy; that she experienced no favourable change, it may be easily conceived. Afterwards opiates were administered without success. It was under these circumstances that the charcoal powder was employed, at first in the dose of a tea spoonful after every repast, afterwards in the dose of a table spoonful equally after breakfast and dinner. The first effect of the medicine was to produce several operations; constipation which had not been hitherto overcome, gradually disappeared; since, some aliments had been taken; the patient was able to take roast-meat; strength was gradually restored; but menorrhagia having supervened, amelioration of the symptoms was not progressive. We must add that an erysipelas at first of the face, after of the scalp, had endangered the life of the patient. Consequently it was necessary to interrupt the administration of the charcoal.

Observation of M. Fouquier.— Marchal (Rose), fifty-one years of age, servant, was admitted into the ward Sainte-Anne, at the hospital of the Charity, the 11th of November 1848. This woman relates that, five years ago, she was affected with the disease that brings her into the hospital, and that she was treated at Beaujon by our colleague M. Louis, who ordered her alkaline baths and Vichy water. This patient had been complaining for five months burning sensations in the epigastric region which diffused themselves, on both sides, as far as the shoulders and the vertebral column. These pains, sometimes slightly intense, in the space of twenty-four hours, presented three or four paroxysms, which lasted from one to two hours, and so acute as to make the patient cry violently. The pain was increased especially by the ingestion of warm food; a sudden pressure exasperated it; but a moderate and gradual pressure, as well as the pressure excited by the corset, seemed to calm it. From the appearance of her disease, the patient was tormented by frequent desires to vomit, and very often the vomitings took place indifferently before or after the meal; she vomited substances consisting of a mucous, bitter, fetid, and never of aliments, even when the vomitings took place during or after the meal. For a fortnight that woman had gaseous eructations, having sometimes the taste of rotten eggs; her appetite was strong enough, but the patient ate very little, the ingestion of food aggravating her pains; besides, there was neither fever nor cephalalgia; the pulse was regular, its pulsations being sixty to the minute. On the first day, three spoonfuls of charcoal were administered; the same day, the patient had eructations and some nausea, but no vomitings. The pain remaining the same. The two following days, the same quantity of charcoal was now given; there was no nausea, but some eructations, having the taste of rotten eggs, a sensation of heat in the epigastrium and in the belly. On the fourth day, three spoonfuls of the charcoal were perfectly retained; there were no more eructations, nausea, or vomiting, and the pain of the stomach was less, as well as the sensation of heat. The following day, being the fifth, there was no pain of the stomach complained of; there were still some fetid eructations. On

the sixth day, the patient was in the same day. On the seventh day, the pain had completely disappeared; there was not even suffering upon the pressure of the epigastrium; there were no eructations; in the morning, there was a vomiting of glairy mucus. Five spoonfuls of coal were administered; the eighth day, the patient was very well; she had perfectly digested two soups, that which had not taken place for five months. The following days, five spoonfuls of coal were also given. The state of the patient continued to be favourable. There were no more eructations and nausea; the pain had completely disappeared; the patient could eat a portion and digest it perfectly well. The thirteenth day, a little diarrhoea supervened, but no stomachic symptoms. At last, on the thirtieth day, the patient, perfectly recovered, went out of the hospital. Five weeks afterwards, she was visited by one of the students of the hospital; her health was perfect and has been uninterruptedly so since she left the hospital.

Observations of M. Belloc.— M. D..., a clergyman, had been afflicted, for two years, with a gastro-intestinal affection of a nervous nature, characterized by vomiting of all aliments; there was also constipation which had continued for eight or ten days; he was extremely emaciated and pale; having heard of the great success which had resulted from the use of coal, he came to Poitiers to ask me to superintend the administration of the charcoal. A few hours after having commenced its use, he experienced so great a relief that he could not resist the desire of expressing it to me. His disease was very serious, and we have seen but very few patients who have taken the medicine in so strong a dose with as much pleasure and avidity. It was with him an imperious necessity; the vomiting had been stopped after the first spoonful, and the constipation was overcome on the fourth day, and it did not reappear. M. D... continued this treatment for a month and took in the treatment of his case four kilograms of charcoal. M. D... could eat aliments of any kind, and had recovered his health, which from that time continued to prove excellent.

— M. B..., a cavalry officer, had been a long time suffering from a gastro-enteralgia which had been aggravated by violent moral impressions; his disease was complicated with convulsive phenomena; he sobbed and wept involuntarily. Baths, calming remedies, opiates, ice and ferruginous remedies had been used without success; he had refused taking charcoal, for which he had a strong repugnance, so that I had not insisted on it. But one day he was suffering, when weeping he came to tell me that he experienced the symptoms of a violent crisis, which to avoid he was ready to take any thing I should prescribe for him. I made him take immediately a large spoonful of charcoal powder. M. B... was astonished not to find, in this substance, any disagreeable taste. He consented to take instantly two other spoonfuls which perfectly agreed; but his surprise was much greater, when after a few minutes he felt more calm and comfortable than he had been before. The crisis so much feared did not arrive; from this time, he continued the use of the charcoal powder. The pain of the stomach did not reappear; digestion took place easily, and his health was soon recovered.

— Chevalier de Lh..., an old man eighty years of age, had been, for more than thirty years, suffering from pain of the stomach; he had used, without success, several empirical remedies, such as Leroy's medicine, Morisson's pills, white mustard's seed. I advised him to take every day, after breakfast and dinner, a large spoonful of charcoal, and for the ten years he has been using it, his sufferings were stopped completely; the dejections have always been regular, and from this time he enjoyed a health extraordinary at his age.

— Mademoiselle M... had been suffering, for two years, from a gastro-enteralgia which had so much increased for four months, that she could no more take solid aliments; after every meal, as well as during the intervals, she felt violent pain in her stomach, with a sense of fulness, and experienced a sensation of disagreeable heat that suffused her face; she was frequently subject to nervous attacks; notwithstanding her pain, she was not a great deal emaciated, and notwithstanding was nourished upon milk diet and non nutritious aliments. I was called to see her. After I had seen her situation, I ordered her a spoonful of charcoal powder and directed immediately a mutton shop and some chicken. What was her surprise when she saw her-

self digesting these aliments which she could not take before without great pain. Her digestion had been accomplished in a few instants and as by enchantment. The patient continued using the remedy, and always eat with appetite, easily digested, and the pain of the stomach entirely disappeared.

— M. Deh..., a veterinary surgeon at Lunéville, had been, during all the year 1846 up to the month of August 1847, suffering from a gastralgia with obstinate constipation and cramps of the stomach which appeared at intervals from a fortnight to a month, and continued from six to twelve hours; these cramps had reduced the patient to a great emaciation and provoked a general icterus. M. Deh... unsuccessfully observed a rigorous dietical regimen, laxative remedies and clysters often repeated, anodyne potions, and the sub-nitrate of bismuth united with magnesia. In the month of September 1847, the use of the charcoal powder was proposed to him, which he took with the greatest success. A few days were sufficient to restore digestive functions in their normal state; the constipation disappeared, the complexion became natural, and a satisfactory embonpoint succeeded the emaciation.

We could mention a greater number of facts than the above, but those which precede are sufficient to prove :

- 1st. That all charcoal does not act in the same manner ;
- 2nd. That the charcoal, as it is prepared by M. Belloc, gives satisfactory results ;
- 3rd. That this charcoal produces an agreeable sensation in the stomach, increases the appetite, accelerates digestion and overcomes constipation ;
- 4th. That, in nervous affections of the stomach, of the intestines, in those affections so common which do not oblige the patient to remain in his bed, but cause great pain, as disagreeable sensations of the stomach after meals, the headache proceeding from bad digestions, the pain of the stomach, etc.; in all these cases, Dr. Belloc's charcoal is the best means to calm pain, to restore digestion, to promote appetite, to assist the retention of aliments ;
- 5th. That, besides those advantages, it is acknowledged that Dr. Belloc's charcoal always puts the stomach in the condition favourable to the use of another treatment, the cooperation of which should be thought necessary by the physician, who ought always to be consulted.

MODE OF ADMINISTRATING THE LOZENGES.

Dr. Belloc's charcoal lozenges should be taken after meals and at that time the pain is experienced; they should be left to dissolve in the mouth.

The usual dose is from 4 to 12 lozenges; but the dose may be increased without inconvenience.

MODE OF ADMINISTRATING THE POWDER.

Dr. Belloc's charcoal powder should be taken after meals and every time pain is felt; immediately after it has been taken, several mouthfuls of pure water or mixed with sugar should be drunk to facilitate its deglutition; it might also be diluted in a glass of water.

The usual dose is from 2 to 6 table spoonfuls or 4 to 12 tea spoonfuls daily; a table spoonful is equivalent to 2 or 3 lozenges.

N. B. The boxes and small bottles containing the vegetal medicinal charcoal should be kept perfectly closed.

ESSENTIAL ADVICE. — *The vegetal medicinal charcoal is prepared under the inspection of Dr. BELLOC with all the conscientious cares which he has indicated in his Memoir to the Academy, and which he declares to be quite indispensable to obtain a good remedy.*



To offer every security, the boxes and small bottles are always accompanied with this paper, which bears the signature and the seal of Dr. BELLOC impressed upon red wax.

Besides, every lozenge is stamped on one side with the word BELLOC; on the other with the word PARIS.

At Paris, in the pharmacy SAVOIE, boulevard Poissonnière, 4.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS AND ABROAD, AT THE DEPOTS.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to the manufacturer, rue Jacob, 49, at Paris.

NOTICE of different Preparations which are daily prescribed by the first physicians of Paris, and which are to be found at depots in all the cities of France and foreign countries.

Essential notice.—These preparations are only sold under the guarantee of the name and of the seal of each inventor, a precaution necessary to preserve the consumers from the counterfeits and imitations, which can exist notwithstanding the condemnations pronounced by the different tribunals.

D^r CLERTAN'S ETHER PEARLS. This new mode of administering Ether is approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine.

These Pearls have the advantage of bringing with the utmost facility Ether free, pure, without smell, in regular doses well known, into the stomach, where they are dissolved very quickly.

Several of the first physicians in Paris have stated that the Pearls of Ether compose a truly heroic medicine, which very quickly disperses headaches, cramps of the stomach, palpitations, bilious colic, pneumatosis or accumulation of intestinal gas, nervous vomitings, suffocations caused by severe pain produced by a difficult digestion or vague rheumatism, finally all the pains coming from a nervous irritation; in consequence and for reason of its rapid volatilisation, they have acknowledged that, instead of being administered, as heretofore, in water, sirup or a piece of sugar, Ether should only be used in the form of pearls.

N. B. Each Pearl contains from 4 to 5 drops of ether. They are sold only in small bottles covered with a label bearing the signature of the inventor.

At Paris, rue Caumartin, 45.

BARRESWILL'S POWDER, PILLS and LOZENGES of the Tannate of quinine, succedaneous to cinchona and the sulphate of quinine, approved by the Academy of Medicine.

As a febrifuge, the Tannate of quinine is to be used in powder and in pills.

It results from the report addressed to the Academy by MM. Orfila, Bussy and Bouvier, that 3 grammes at most (12 powder doses or 60 pills) were necessary to arrest a tertian or a quartan ague, and for a daily fever (8 doses or 40 pills); 2 grammes at most of Tannate of quinine; that patients, even children, take it willingly, for its taste is only lightly bitter. Besides, this salt acts very benignly on the stomach and bowels; it does not produce diarrhoea and scarcely causes any disorder in the economy; in fact, it acts on intermittent fevers like cinchona and the sulphate of quinine, and it may, in certain cases, advantageously replace the latter substance.

As a preservative, to those who inhabit marshy countries, a few pills should be taken in the morning before breakfast.

As a tonic, the Tannate of quinine should be taken in the form of Lozenges; they are destined to replace the wine and sirup of cinchona, of which they possess the tonic and stomachic properties without having their disadvantages. In fact, the composition always so variable of the remedies of which cinchona forms the basis, and which is due especially to the enormous difference in the richness of the bark in alkalis, is the cause of numerous disappointments in their medical use; besides, their bitter and disagreeable taste is and will always be an obstacle they are to be administered to delicate persons and especially to children.

N. B. M. Barreswill's Tannate of quinine is only sold, whether natural or in the state of Pills and Lozenges, under the double guarantee of the name of M. Barreswill and of M. Frere, apothecary.

At Paris, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Denis, 42.

VALLET'S ferruginous PILLS, approved by Academy of Medicine.

They are used with success: 1° for the cure of palor, leucorrhœa; 2° for the strengthening of weak constitutions; 3° for sustaining the faint existence of aged people; 4° for hastening the recovery of health in convalescence after long diseases.

It has been admitted by the Academy that these pills enjoy alone the precious advantage of a complete inalterability "by which, says the reporter, they can be administered in constant doses; nor it is to be feared that the nature of the remedy should be altered during its administration. Their proportions being also weaker than any ferruginous preparations, clearly prove the good condition of the iron which they contain." The physicians, therefore, acknowledge think that, on account of these properties, they are to be preferred to any other ferruginous preparations.

N. B. These Pills are always prepared by M. Vallet himself, with all the precautions requested by the length and the difficulty of the operation. To secure them from counterfeits, consumers should ascertain that the signature of the inventor is on the label.

At Paris, rue Caumartin, 45

ROGÉ'S purgative POWDER, by means of which all persons may themselves prepare the purgative lemonade of the citrate of magnesia, found out by M. Rogé and approved by the Academy of medicine, as being agreeable to taste and purging as well as Sedlitz water.

A dissolution of this powder in a bottle of water is sufficient to produce Rogé's lemonade, composed of 1,000 grains (50 grammes, of citrate of magnesia.

This powder is easily carried and can be preserved indefinitely. Those advantages render it very useful aboard ships, in the colonies, and in every family, which preserves a purgative for cases of necessity.

N. B. Rogé's Powder is only sold in small bottles covered with a label of orange coloured paper, on which are printed the signature of the inventor and the medal awarded to him by the government at the exhibition of the products of national industry, in 1849.

ROGÉ'S laxative LOZENGES. By their pleasant flavour, these Lozenges are very useful as a purge for children; physicians also recommend their use to all persons who, without wishing a purge, desire to keep their bowels open by means of a sweet and easy laxative.

N. B. These Lozenges are only sold under the guarantee of the seal of the inventor. (See the prospectus which accompanies each small bottle of powder and each small bottle of lozenges.)

At Paris, rue Vivienne, 12.

PECTORAL balsamic PASTE OF REGNAULD SENIOR. The use of this pectoral confection has been for long time popular in France and abroad. The reputation which it has acquired and the preference conferred to it for the treatment of coughs, catarrhs, hoarsenesses, whooping coughs, asthmas, and irritations of the chest, are to be explained: 1° by its pectoral properties publicly proved; 2° by its agreeable taste; 3° by the certitude that opium is excluded from its composition, as expert chemists, having been appointed by competent authorities to analyse it, have declared in their report of the 31 of January 1844.

The numerous demands for the paste of Regnauld senior, which are made in the colonies, in Russia, and America, prove that it may be conveyed by sea without experiencing any alteration.

N. B. This Paste is only sold in boxes. To secure it from counterfeits, consumers should ascertain that the boxes, which are delivered to them bear on the green tie and on the label the signature Regnauld aîné, inventor, and the seal L. Frere, pupil and successor of Regnauld senior.

At Paris, rue Caumartin, 45.

ODONTINE and ELIXIR ODONTALGIQUE, dentrifices composed by M. J. PELLETIER, member of the Academy of Medicine.

The greater part of dentrifices employed at present have as their base substances more or less acid which whiten the teeth at the expense of altering their enamel. In order to substitute for these preparations dentrifices elaborated from the acts of science, M. J. Pelletier has delivered himself to numerous works in order to know the chemical action produced upon the teeth by different substances which can be employed for their conservation. His researches have led him to compose the *Odontine* and *Elixir odontalgique*.

The scientific titles of M. J. Pelletier and the favourable opinion accorded to these dentrifices by the principal scientific reviews, justify the preference which the public accords to them.

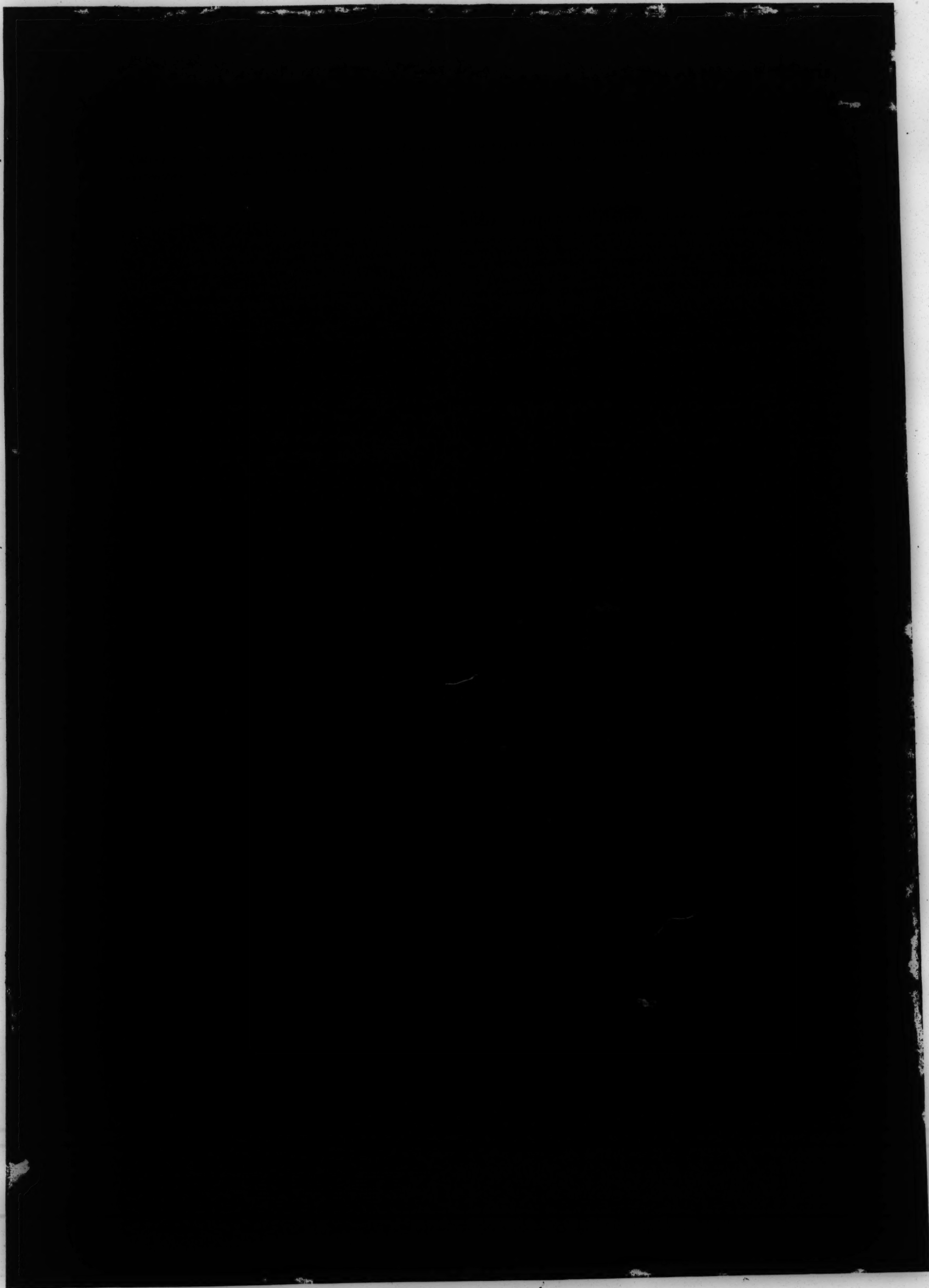
"The royal Academy of medicine, in its meeting of the 5th of March, occupied itself with a new dentrifice called *Odontine*, which has been announced to be a preparation of one of the authors of the discovery of the sulphate of quinine. We cannot refrain from expressing our wishes for the propagation of a preparation which offers the advantage to have been executed by such a chemist as M. Pelletier." (*General Bulletin of Therapeutic*, v. XVI, p. 192.)

N. B. These Dentrifices bear always upon the label the name of J. Pelletier, member of the Academy of Medicine, and the seal of L. Frere, proprietor of the *Odontine* and of the *Elixir* invented by J. Pelletier.

At Paris, rue Richelieu, 83.

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MAISON LABÉLONYE

Rue Bourbon-Villeneuve, 19, place du Caire,

PARIS.



MÉDICAMENTS SPÉCIAUX

Approuvés par l'Académie impériale de médecine de Paris, etc.

1^o LES DRAGÉES DE LACTATE DE FER DE GÉLIS ET CONTÉ.

Ces dragées, qui permettent d'administrer le fer à l'état le plus assimilable sous la forme agréable d'un bonbon, ont été approuvées par l'Académie impériale de Médecine de Paris, à la suite d'expériences nombreuses faites par une commission composée de MM. BOUILLAUD, FOUQUIER, professeurs de clinique médicale à la faculté de médecine, et BALLY, président de l'Académie, médecin à l'hôpital de la Charité. Cette commission déclare dans son rapport que les dragées de Gélis et Conté ont été parfaitement supportées par tous les sujets... Qu'il n'est aucun des malades soumis à l'expérimentation, qui ne se soit bien trouvé de leur emploi; que tous, à leur sortie de l'hôpital, étaient dans un état des plus satisfaisants, et que les recherches cliniques permettent de les placer au premier rang des plus utiles préparations ferrugineuses.

Des faits nouveaux, parmi lesquels nous citerons les expériences physiologiques et pathologiques si remarquables de MM. BERNARD, de l'Institut, BARESWill, LEMAIRE, etc., et dix-huit années d'expérimentation ont confirmé, depuis, les avantages de cette préparation généralement employée par les médecins contre la **Chlorose** et l'**Anémie**, affections très communes chez les jeunes femmes et surtout chez les jeunes filles, principalement à l'époque où elles vont se former, mais dont les hommes ne sont pas exempts. Elles se manifestent par un ensemble de phénomènes dont les principaux sont la décoloration des joues et des lèvres, l'inappétence, des essoufflements, l'irrégularité de la menstruation chez les femmes, etc.; contre la **Leucorrhée** (pertes blanches), et toutes les fois que le sang appauvri a besoin d'éléments réparateurs, comme chez les enfants pâles et décolorés, les personnes d'une complexion délicate ou épuisées par de nombreuses saignées, etc.

2^o LE SIROP DE DIGITALE DE LABÉLONYE.

Ce sirop, excellent sédatif et puissant diurétique, est généralement employé depuis vingt ans contre les **Maladies du Cœur** (hypertrophies, anévrismes, palpitations nerveuses, etc.); l'**Hydrothorax** ou *hydropisie de poitrine*, et toutes les **Hydropisies** générales et partielles, et la plupart des **Affections de Poitrine et des Bronches**, par les plus illustres médecins français, parmi lesquels nous pouvons citer MM. les professeurs à la faculté de médecine de Paris, Andral, Bouillaud, Cottereau, Fouquier, Marjolin, Robert, Rostan, etc.

Le *Bulletin de Thérapeutique*, la *Gazette Médicale* et la *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, de Paris, ont plusieurs fois signalé l'efficacité de cette préparation et les avantages qu'elle présente sur les autres préparations de digitale, et la *France Médicale* l'a fait plus récemment (1854), dans les termes suivants:

« Depuis que l'attention des médecins a été appelée sur la digitale et ses préparations, par une série de travaux importants, il est peu de nos confrères qui n'aient pas apprécié les avantages qu'offre dans la pratique médicale le **Sirop de Digitale de Labélonye**.

« Dix-huit années d'expérimentations faites par les médecins de tous les pays prouvent que le **Sirop de Labélonye** jouit de toutes les propriétés de la digitale, sans avoir aucun inconvénient des autres préparations de cette plante.

« On sait en effet que la *digitaline*, dont l'action diurétique très-contestée est loin d'être établie, détermine parfois des accidents graves, et que les autres préparations telles que la poudre et la teinture, fatiguent l'estomac et déterminent des nausées suivies quelquefois de vomissements.

« Le **Sirop de Labélonye** est, au contraire, d'une innocuité parfaite sur l'organe de la digestion, ce qui permet de l'administrer sans crainte dans les affections inflammatoires de la poitrine contre lesquelles son action est si souvent remarquable.

« Il possède au plus haut degré l'action sédatif et diurétique de la digitale, et un grand nombre de médecins en ont constaté sur eux-mêmes les heureux effets dans les affections organiques ou non organiques du cœur, anévrismes, actif et passif, hypertrophies, palpitations de toutes espèces, dans les diverses hydropisies, et surtout dans l'*hydrothorax* ou *hydropisie de poitrine*.

« Il est également employé avec le plus grand succès contre l'hémoptysie, les bronchites nerveuses, les asthmes et catarrhes de la circulation.



LABÉLONYE'S

19, Rue Bourbon-Villeneuve, Place du Cair

PARIS.

SPECIAL MEDICINES

Approved by the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine, etc.

GELIS AND CONTÉ'S COMFITS OF LACTATE OF IRON.

These comfits, which permit the use of iron in a state the most readily assimilable under the form of an agreeable sweetmeat, have been approved by the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine, after a long series of experiments made by a committee composed of Drs. BOUILLAUD, FOUQUIER, Chemical Professors to the Faculty of Medicine, and BULLY, President of the Academy and Physician to the Hospital of La Charité. This committee declare in their report that Gelis and Conté's Comfits were found to agree perfectly with all the patients; that every one of the many who took them was benefited thereby; that all, on leaving the hospital, were in a most satisfactory state; and also that their chemical researches justify them in placing these Comfits in the first rank of the most useful ferruginous preparations.

Many additional facts, among which we may mention the very remarkable physiological and pathological experiments of Drs. BERNARD, of the Institute, BARESWill, LEMAIRE, etc., during eighteen years' trial, have since fully confirmed the advantages of this preparation, generally prescribed by physicians in cases of **Chlorosis** and **Anemia**, affections very common among young married women, and still more among girls at the critical period of approaching womanhood, and from which even males are not exempt. These complaints are attended with peculiar symptoms, the most apparent of which are loss of color in the cheeks and lips, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, irregular menstruation in females, etc. The Comfits are exhibited with equal benefit in cases of **Leucorrhœa** (Fluor albus), and whenever the blood requires the aid of strengthening elements, as in pale and weakly children, persons of a delicate constitution, or exhausted by repeated bleeding, etc.

LABÉLONYE'S SYRUP OF FOXGLOVE (DIGITALIS).

This Syrup, an excellent sedative and powerful diuretic, has been generally employed for twenty years past in **Diseases of the Heart** (hypertrophy, aneurism, palpitations, etc.); **Hydrothorax**, or *dropsy in the chest*, and all **Dropsies** general or partial, as well as most **Affections of the Chest and Air-passages**. It is especially recommended by the most eminent French physicians, among whom we may particularly mention the Professors of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, Drs. Andral, Bouillaud, Cottereau, Fouquier, Marjolin, Robert, Rostan, etc.

The Paris medical journals, the *Bulletin de la Thérapeutique*, the *Gazette Médicale*, and the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, have on several occasions called attention to the efficacy of this preparation and the advantages it presents as compared with other extracts of Foxglove, and the *France Médicale*, still more recently (1854) alludes to it in the following terms:—

“Since the attention of medical practitioners has been directed to Foxglove and its preparations, by a series of important experiments, there are very few of our brethren who have not had an opportunity of appreciating the practical advantages afforded by the use of **Labélonye's Syrup of Foxglove**.

“An experience of eighteen years on the part of physicians of all countries proves that **Labélonye's Syrup** possesses all the virtues of Foxglove without any of the inconveniences attending the other preparations of that Plant.

“It is indeed a well-known fact that *Digitaline*, the diuretic action of which has long been and still is a matter of dispute, sometimes produces very serious complications, and the other preparations, such as the powder and tincture, fatigue the stomach and bring on attacks of nausea occasionally accompanied with retching.

“**Labélonye's Syrup**, on the contrary, has no injurious effect whatever on the organs of digestion, and may therefore be administered without hesitation in inflammatory affections of the chest, for which it has been found a most effectual remedy.

“It possesses in the highest degree the sedative and diuretic virtues of Foxglove, and many physicians have experienced in their own persons its happy effects in organic and non-organic affections of the heart, such as aneurisms, active and passive, hypertrophy, palpitations of all kinds, the various kinds of dropsy, but more especially hydrothorax or dropsy in the chest.

“It is also prescribed with great success in case of hemoptysis, nervous bronchitis, asthmas, and catarrhs in short for every derangement of the circulation.

3° L'HUILE IODÉE DE J. PERSONNE.

D'après le rapport fait à l'Académie impériale de Médecine de Paris, sur cette préparation, et dont cette savante compagnie a adopté les conclusions dans sa séance du 19 août 1831, cette huile, qui diffère peu par la couleur et la saveur de l'huile d'amandes douces, est un médicament d'une haute valeur; elle présente beaucoup d'avantages sur l'huile de foie de morue, et on ne peut douter que, comme agent spécial, en présentant l'iode combiné avec une substance assimilable, qui le fait pénétrer dans toute l'économie, et l'y abandonne peu à peu, à mesure qu'elle est brûlée dans l'appareil circulatoire, elle ne devienne un puissant modificateur des altérations du système lymphatique. Elle a sur les huiles de foie de morue, dont les éléments sont très-variables, l'avantage d'être stable dans sa composition, d'être agréable à prendre, et d'agir à plus faibles doses.

L'huile de J. Personne a été employée avec succès pour combattre toutes les affections contre lesquelles l'huile de foie de morue a été préconisée. Ainsi, dans toutes les maladies scrofuleuses, dans la périostite, l'ostéite, la carie des os, développées sous l'influence du scrofule, dans les affections tuberculeuses du poumon, au début; dans les affections syphilitiques anciennes; et pour remédier aux accidents déterminés par un traitement mercuriel, ainsi que dans quelques maladies de la peau, telles que les tubercules sous-cutanés, le lupus (*dartres rongeantes*), etc.

Toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, dit M. Ricord, chirurgien en chef de l'hôpital du Midi, membre de la commission académique: dans tous les cas curables, la guérison, ou tout au moins des modifications heureuses ont été beaucoup plus promptement obtenues avec l'huile de J. Personne qu'avec celle de foie de morue, et elle a été administrée toujours à des doses bien moins considérables.

4° LES DRAGÉES DE CUBÉBINE AU COPAHU.

Ces dragées, composées avec le principe actif du poivre de Cubèbe, uni au copahu pur, dont la dissolution et l'absorption dans les premières voies est favorisée par un mucilage, sont employées avec le plus grand succès contre les écoulements blennorrhagiques, (urétrites ou gonorrhées), qu'elles guérissent souvent dans des cas où le copahu ou le cubèbe, pris isolément, ont échoué.

Elles n'occasionnent jamais les accidents que produisent ces deux substances, qui déterminent souvent des nausées suivies de vomissements. Elles se dissolvent au contraire facilement dans l'estomac sans le fatiguer. Elles sont faciles à prendre, puisqu'elles ont la forme d'une dragée ordinaire et qu'on les avale facilement, et à l'aide de ce moyen agréable on peut suivre en secret, sans dégoût et sans interruption, le traitement des écoulements, ce qui en hâte la guérison.

D'après les expériences publiques faites à l'hôpital du Val-de-Grâce de Paris par M. le professeur Desruelles, médecin de cet établissement.

Il ne faudrait, pour tarir un écoulement, que 15 à 18 jours de traitement et 150 à 160 dragées de Cubébine au Copahu prises en 10 à 12 jours pour chaque malade, (Gazette des hôpitaux, 1837).

NOUVELLES DRAGÉES MÉDICINALES DE LAURENT.

Ces dragées ont été récemment approuvées par l'Académie impériale de Médecine de Paris, comme offrant le moyen d'administrer sous une forme inaltérable et d'un emploi facile, les médicaments du Codex français les plus exposés à fermenter, sur le rapport d'une commission formée de:

MM. Bussy, directeur de l'Ecole supérieure de pharmacie de Paris, membre de l'Institut, président de l'Académie, etc.; Ricord, chirurgien en chef de l'hôpital du Midi, etc.; et Bouchardat, professeur d'hygiène à la Faculté de médecine de Paris, pharmacien en chef de l'Hôtel-Dieu, rapporteur.

M. Laurent concentre dans le vide, à une très-basse température, dans un appareil de son invention, également approuvé par l'Académie de Médecine, les divers principes qui entrent dans la composition de ces médicaments, et d'après la déclaration de l'Académie, le produit de cette concentration représente exactement, par la saveur et l'ensemble de ses propriétés, les substances qui ont servi à le préparer.

Les savants rédacteurs du Formulaire officiel français, déclarent que pour chaque genre de médicament, ils n'ont introduit dans les formules du Codex que ceux dont l'efficacité a été sanctionnée et justifiée par succès bien réellement constatés, les dragées de Laurent, transformation heureuse de ces médicaments, offrent donc toutes les garanties désirables.

Nous citerons particulièrement les suivantes:

DRAGÉES ACÉTIQUES DE COLCHIQUE.

REMÈDE PAR EXCELLENCE CONTRE LA GOUTTE ET LES RHUMATISMES.

Tous les médecins savent que les préparations de colchique sont employées avec le plus grand succès dans la thérapeutique de la goutte et du rhumatisme. Des milliers de faits soigneusement étudiés, dit M. le professeur Trousseau dans son *Traité de Thérapeutique*, prouvent que leur action est aussi sûre contre ces affections que celle du sulfate de quinine contre les fièvres intermittentes. Parmi les médecins qui ont signalé leurs heureux effets dans les mêmes cas, nous pouvons en outre citer en Angleterre: J. Want, Everard, Home; en Suisse: Locker, Balber; en France: MM. Lobstein de Strasbourg, Fiévée (de Paris), etc. Les préparations de colchique sont aussi employées avec succès contre les hydropisies passives, l'asthme humide.

L'extract acétique est préconisé par Seudamore, auteur estimé d'un ouvrage sur le rhumatisme goutteux, et par M. le professeur Bouchardat, comme la meilleure de ces préparations.

Préparé dans le vide, à l'abri de toute altération, il forme les bases des dragées de colchique de Laurent; que l'on peut donc employer avec certitude à la dose de 1 à 6 par

J. PERSONNE'S IODIZED OIL

According to the report made to the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine on the preparation, and approved by that learned body in the sitting of 19th August 1831, this Oil, which differs little in color and taste from oil of sweet almonds, is a most valuable medicine; it has many advantages over cod-liver oil, and there can be no doubt that, as a special agent, presenting iode in combination with an assimilable substance which carries it through the whole economy and loses it by degrees as it is consumed in the circulation, the Iodized Oil becomes a powerful modifier of the derangements of the lymphatic system. It has the advantage, as compared with cod-liver oil, the elements of which are extremely variable, of always containing exactly the same elements, of being agreeable to take, and of acting in smaller doses.

J. Personne's Iodized Oil has been successfully employed against all complaints for which cod-liver oil is especially recommended. For instance, in all scrofulous diseases, periostitis, osteitis, caries of the bones, developed under the influence of scrofula, incipient tuberculous affections of the lungs; syphilitic affections of long standing, and as a remedy for the consequences of mercurial treatment, as well as certain diseases of the skin, such as subcutaneous tubercles, lupus (corroding teller), etc.

"Other circumstances being the same," remarks Dr. Ricord, head-surgeon of the Hôpital du Midi, and member of the committee, "in all cases cures, or at least beneficial modifications, have been much more promptly obtained with J. Personne's Iodized Oil than with cod-liver oil; and it is always administered in much smaller doses."

CUBEBINE AND COPAIBA COMFITS.

These comfits composed of the active principle of cubebs combined with pure copaiba, the dissolving and absorption of which in the stomach are aided by a mucilage, are used with perfect success against blennorrhagic discharges (urethritis or gonorrhea), which they frequently cure in cases where both copaiba and cubebs taken separately, have proved inefficacious.

They never have the disagreeable effect of producing nausea and retching, which often attend the use of those medicines. On the contrary, they readily dissolve in the stomach without fatiguing it. They are also very easy to take, being in the form of an ordinary comfit, and by their means it is possible to follow a treatment for gleet in secret, and without interruption, a most important consideration in effecting a speedy cure.

According to the public experiments made at the Military Hospital of Val de Grace in Paris, by Professor Desruelles, physician of that establishment,

It only requires, to effect a complete cure of a gleet, from 15 to 18 days' treatment, and from 150 to 160 of the Cubebine and Copaiba Comfits, taken in 10 or 12 days, (Gazette des Hôpitaux, 1837.)

LAURENT'S NEW MEDICATED COMFITS.

These comfits have been recently approved by the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine, as presenting the means of administering, in a form easy to take and not exposed to deterioration, the medicines of the French Pharmacopœia which are most liable to ferment. This approbation was accorded in pursuance of the report of a committee formed of:

Dr. Bussy, Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, president of the Academy, etc.; Dr. Ricord, head-surgeon of the Hôpital du Midi, etc.; Dr. Bouchardat, Professor of hygienics to the Faculty of Paris, head-pharmacist of the Hôtel-Dieu, reporter.

Mr. Laurent concentrates in vacuo, at a low temperature, in an apparatus invented by himself, and approved by the Academy of Medicine, the various principles that enter into the composition of these medicines, and the produce of this concentration, according to the declaration of the Academy, represents exactly, in their taste and general properties, the substances used to prepare them.

The learned editors of the Codex, or French official Pharmacopœia assert that for each kind of medicine, they have introduced into the formulas of the Codex none but those whose efficacy has been sanctioned and justified by well-ascertained success; Laurent's Comfits are a happy transformation of these same medicaments, and therefore come before the public with every possible guarantee.

We will especially mention the following:

ACETIC COMFITS OF COLCHICUM,

A SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All medical practitioners are well aware that the preparations of colchicum are employed with the utmost success in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. "Thousands of facts carefully observed," says Professor Trousseau in his *Traité de Thérapeutique*, prove that they act with as much certainty against those complaints as sulphate of quinine does against agues. Among the physicians who have witnessed their happy effects in such cases we may mention:—In England, Drs. Want and Everard Home; in Switzerland, Drs. Locker and Balber; in France, Drs. Lobstein (of Strasbourg), and Fiévée (of Paris), etc. The preparations of colchicum are also employed with success against passive dropsies and humid asthmas.

The acetic extract is especially recommended by Dr. Seudamore, the author of a valuable work on rheumatic gout, and by Professor Bouchardat, as the best of those preparations.

Prepared in vacuo, so that none of its virtues can escape, this extract forms the basis of Laurent's Colchicum Comfits, which may be employed with all confidence in

jour dans les hydropisies et l'asthme humide, et en élevant successivement la dose jusqu'à effet purgatif pour combattre les affections gouteuses et rhumatismales.

DRAGÉES ASTRINGENTES (AU RATANHIA).

Le ratanhia est l'astringent le plus énergique et l'un des plus puissants hémostatiques que possède la matière médicale. Il doit son action à la grande quantité de tannin qu'il contient, et il agit surtout par la partie soluble dans l'eau.

Aussi, contrairement à beaucoup d'autres extraits, celui obtenu par lixiviation dans l'eau est-il préférable à celui obtenu par l'alcool.

M. Laurent obtient cet extrait dans toute sa pureté, dans son appareil, et il l'enrobe d'une forte couche sucrée pour en rendre l'administration facile, en la préservant de toute altération.

Aussi les Dragées de Ratanhia de Laurent sont-elles généralement adoptées par les médecins contre les hémorrhagies, la dysenterie, les diarrhées chroniques, l'hémoptysie, la leucorrhée, les catarrhes chroniques du poulmon, de l'utérus, du vagin, de l'urètre, etc.

Dose : 2 à 8 par jour.

DRAGÉES DEPURATIVES (AU SUC D'HERBES.)

Le suc d'herbes du *Codex français* jouit depuis longtemps d'une grande réputation comme dépuratif et tonique, et il est fréquemment employé.

Il est facile, dit M. le professeur Cazenave, de juger d'ailleurs d'après la réunion des plantes qui le composent que leur composé doit être un excellent amer et un dépuratif tout à fait supérieur. (Append. au *Codex*.)

Comme les suc anti-scorbutiques, on ne peut en faire usage avec succès, qu'au moment de l'année où ces plantes jouissent de toutes leurs propriétés. On l'emploie généralement comme un léger tonique dans les maladies chroniques de la peau, les scrofules, etc.

Il est évident qu'évaporés dans le vide et introduits dans une enveloppe sucrée, ces suc concentrés n'ont perdu que leur eau de végétation et que, préparés ainsi à l'époque où les plantes ont acquis tout leur développement, ils peuvent être administrés toute l'année avec certitude, comme toniques et dépuratifs, lorsque l'estomac fatigué ne remplit pas bien ses fonctions, ou pour purifier la masse du sang, dans les éruptions dartreuses et autres affections de la peau, dans les engorgements scrofuleux, etc.

Dose : de 4 à 8 par jour, le matin à jeun, 2 à 4 matin et soir, en buvant un verre d'eau par-dessus chaque dose.

DRAGÉES LAXATIVES ET RAFRAICHISSANTES (AU TAMARIN).

Le Tamarin est un léger purgatif qui tient le milieu entre l'aliment et le médicament.

Le Tamarin, dit M. le professeur Soubeiran, est assez fréquemment employé en médecine sous forme de boisson, et, à petite dose, il donne une tisane acide et rafraichissante ; à plus forte dose, il purge.

D'après M. le professeur Bouchardat, il agit comme laxatif tempérant et est très-utile lorsqu'on veut entretenir la liberté du ventre, dans le cours d'une maladie inflammatoire. En un mot, lorsque les autres purgatifs altèrent et irritent, le Tamarin rafraichit.

Les Dragées Laxatives et Rafraichissantes de LAURENT sont formées de la partie soluble de la pulpe de Tamarin unie à du sucre.

D'une saveur agréable, légèrement acide, elles constituent, sans contredit, le plus doux et le plus agréable des purgatifs. Elles sont à la fois rafraichissantes et laxatives, et excitent les intestins sans les fatiguer.

On peut en faire sûrement usage toutes les fois qu'on éprouve un dérangement dans les fonctions intestinales.

La dose habituelle est de 6 à 12 par jour.

DRAGÉES STOMACHIQUES ET PURGATIVES.

Les dragées, dans lesquelles la rhubarbe se trouve alliée à la chicorée et à d'autres plantes toniques et légèrement excitantes, sont le meilleur et le plus doux purgatif des jeunes enfants, et elles conviennent à toutes les époques de la vie, dans l'état adynamique, quand l'emploi des évacuants est indiqué. A la dose de 2 à 3 matin et soir, elles sont pour les adultes un bon toni-purgatif qui excite les fonctions de l'estomac et tient le ventre libre sans irriter les intestins ou avoir les inconvénients des pilules aloétiques et autres.

On peut donc en faire sûrement usage contre les maux d'estomac et les digestions laborieuses, la constipation, cause presque toujours déterminante des maladies inflammatoires et qui occasionne des pesanteurs et des douleurs de tête, etc.; car, tandis que les purgatifs diminuent presque toujours l'appétit et déterminent un peu de torpeur, ces dragées raniment, au contraire, les fonctions de l'estomac et stimulent toute l'économie.

DRAGÉES SUDORIFIQUES ET DÉPURATIVES.

Le sirop de Salsepareille composé ou de Cuisinier est considéré à juste titre comme le dépuratif par excellence de la pharmacie; mais sa préparation est longue et minutieuse, et il s'altère promptement.

Les Dragées Sudorifiques et dépuratives de Laurent sont préparées avec le produit de la concentration dans le vide des décoctés infusés qui entrent dans sa composition, obtenus avec tous les soins désirables, et, d'après la déclaration de l'Académie de médecine de Paris, elles représentent sous une forme inaltérable et d'un emploi facile l'équivalent du sirop lui-même.

doses varying from one to six per day by all persons afflicted with dropsy or humid asthma, and by increasing the dose till it produces a purgative effect, as a remedy for gouty and rheumatic affections.

ASTRINGENT COMFITS (RHATANY.)

Rhatany is the strongest astringent and one of the most powerful styptics in the whole *Materia Medica*. Its effect is owing to the great quantity of tannin it contains, and its chief virtue lies in the part that is soluble in water. The extract obtained by lixiviation is therefore in this case preferable to the alcoholic extract, which is usually the best.

Mr. Laurent obtains this extract in all its purity, by means of his apparatus, and he envelopes it in a thick coating of sugar, which renders it very easy to take and effectually preserves it from deterioration.

Laurent's Rhatany Comfits are therefore generally adopted by physicians against hemorrhages, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, hemoptysis, leucorrhoea, chronic catarrh of the lungs, uterus, vagina, urethra, etc.

Dose, from 2 to 8 a day.

DEPURATIVE COMFITS (OF HERB JUICE).

The Herb Juice of the French *Codex* has long been in high repute as a depurative and tonic, and is very frequently prescribed by physicians.

"It is easy to see," says Professor Cazenave, "from the various plants used in making it, that the compound must be an excellent bitter and a very superior depurative." (Appendix to *Codex*.)

As in the case of the antiscorbutic juices, this juice can only be employed with advantage at the precise period when the plants are in full possession of all their peculiar virtues. Its most frequent use is as a gentle tonic in chronic affections of the skin, scrofula, etc.

It is evident that when evaporated in vacuo and covered with an envelop of sugar, these concentrated juices have lost only their aqueous element, and that, if thus prepared at the season when the plants have acquired their full development, they may be administered all the year round with equal effect, as tonics and depuratives, either to strengthen a debilitated stomach, or to purify the whole mass of the blood in herpetic eruptions and other affections of the skin, scrofulous swelling, etc.

The dose is from 4 to 8 a day, half in the morning fasting, and half in the evening, drinking a glass of water after each dose.

LAXATIVE AND COOLING COMFITS (TAMARIND.)

The tamarind is a slight purgative, holding a middle rank between food and medicine.

"The Tamarind," says Professor Soubeiran, "is frequently employed in medicine as a beverage, and in small doses it produces a slightly acid and cooling drink; in stronger doses, it has a purgative effect."

According to Professor Bouchardat it acts as a laxative and sedative, and is very useful for keeping the bowels open in inflammatory affections. In short, when other purgatives would create thirst and irritation, the Tamarind is cooling and refreshing.

LAURENT'S LAXATIVE AND COOLING COMFITS are composed of the soluble portion of the pulp of the Tamarind preserved in sugar.

Of an agreeable and slightly acid flavor these comfits are certainly the gentlest and most acceptable of purgatives. They are at once refreshing and laxative, and stimulate the intestines without fatiguing them.

They may be taken in perfect safety whenever any derangement of the intestinal functions occurs.

The dose varies from 6 to 12 a-day.

STOMACHIC AND PURGATIVE COMFITS.

These Comfits, in which rhubarb is combined with chicory and other tonic and slightly stimulating plants, are the best and mildest aperient for children, or persons of all ages in the adynamic state, when the use of evacuants is necessary. In doses of 2 or 3 morning and night, they are for adults an excellent toni-purgative, exciting the functions of the stomach and keeping the bowels open without causing the least irritation or any of the inconveniences attending the use of drastic and other pills.

They may be used without the least hesitation in all cases of stomach ache and difficult digestion, or constipation, a very frequent cause of inflammatory diseases, oppressions, headache, etc.; for, whilst purgatives nearly always impair the appetite and induce a certain degree of torpor, these comfits, on the contrary, revive the functions of the stomach, and give a healthy stimulus to the whole economy.

SUDORIFIC AND DEPURATIVE COMFITS.

Cuisinier's Compound Syrup of Sasparilla is justly regarded as the best depurative in our *Materia Medica*, but its preparation is a slow and tedious operation, and the syrup very soon spoils.

Laurent's Sudorific and Depurative Comfits are prepared from the produce of the concentration in vacuo of the decoctions that enter into its composition, obtained with all possible care, and, according to the declared opinion of the Academy of Paris, they present the exact equivalent of the syrup itself in a form not liable to deteriorate and very easy to take.

On les emploie avec le plus grand succès dans les affections syphilitiques anciennes ou récentes, soit comme adjuvant d'un traitement mercuriel, et pour exciter les fonctions de la peau dans les dartres, tuberculeuses et autres, les boutons, les rougeurs, etc., et autres affections cutanées, et enfin contre les gales invétérées, teignes rebelles, etc., contre la goulte et les rhumatismes. Elles remplacent avec avantage tous les sirops et Robs dépuratifs les plus en vogue.

Dose : 2 à 8 dragées par jour.

ERGOTINE ET DRAGÉES D'ERGOTINE DE BONJEAN.

MÉDAILLE D'OR DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE PHARMACIE DE PARIS.

M. Bonjean, chimiste à Chambéry (Savoie) auquel on doit la découverte de l'ergotine, l'obtient du principe vénéneux que le seigle ergoté renferme. L'importance de cette découverte a valu à son auteur une médaille d'or de la Société de pharmacie de Paris, et des distinctions honorifiques d'un grand nombre de gouvernements.

Les **Dragées d'Ergotine** sont employées avec le plus grand succès pour faciliter le travail de l'accouchement arrêter les pertes foudroyantes qui en sont quelquefois la suite; en outre, un grand nombre de praticiens distingués ont constaté que c'est l'agent thérapeutique le plus sûr pour combattre les hémorrhagies de toute nature, l'hémoptysie, les engorgements de l'utérus, les dysenteries qui accompagnent souvent les fièvres intermittentes, les diarrhées chroniques, etc., et enfin, par leur action calmante très-prononcée sur le système sanguin, elles sont un des moyens les plus puissants pour enrayer la marche de la phthisie pulmonaire.

A l'extérieur, l'Ergotine s'emploie en dissolution dans l'eau comme hémostatique.

D'après MM. les professeurs **Dubois**, doyen de la faculté de Médecine de Paris; **Sédillot**, de la faculté de Strasbourg; **Flourens** (de l'Institut de France); et **Retzius**, médecin du roi de Suède, c'est le plus puissant hémostatique que possède la médecine contre les hémorrhagies des vaisseaux tant artériels que veineux.

Elle a été employée avec le plus grand succès dans la dernière guerre pour le pansement des blessures, car elle possède la propriété de faciliter leur cicatrisation en prévenant ou diminuant l'inflammation des tissus.

On l'emploie également pour le pansement des vieilles plaies, dont elle active la guérison.

GRANULES ET SIROP D'HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA DE J. LÉPINE

CONTRE LES MALADIES DE LA PEAU, SYPHILITQUES, SCROFULEUSES, RHUMATISMALES, ET TOUTES CELLES QUI PROVIENNENT D'UN VICE ORGANIQUE.

Il résulte des expériences faites dans l'Inde et en France que ces affections, même les plus rebelles, sont promptement guéries par ce nouveau médicament.

Selon le docteur Boileau, et autres médecins de l'Inde, les dartres ne résistent pas à l'emploi des préparations d'hydrocotyle; un grand nombre de cas de guérison ont été constatés par eux. D'après les mêmes médecins, les rhumatismes chroniques, les phthaxies chroniques, les ulcères scrofuleux, etc., etc., sont aussi rapidement guéris par les préparations d'hydrocotyle.

Le docteur Poupeau, chirurgien principal de la marine, les a employées avec un remarquable succès contre la lèpre, les rhumatismes goutteux chroniques, et un grand nombre d'affections, compliquées d'ulcères, et il résulte, enfin, elles ont été expérimentées dans les Hôpitaux anglais de l'Inde, et il résulte d'un rapport officiel fait au comité médical de Madras, qu'en dehors d'un grand nombre de cas de lèpre et d'éléphantiasis guéris par les préparations d'hydrocotyle, elles ont eu la même efficacité dans vingt cas de syphilis graves, sept cas d'ulcères; quatre cas de rhumatismes, quatre cas de scrofules, etc., etc.

Dans un rapport fait à l'Académie impériale de Paris, par M. le docteur Gibert, cet illustre praticien déclare que ce remède a été jugé utile et efficace, non-seulement dans les affections lépreuses, mais encore dans quelques autres maladies de la peau rebelles, dans les scrofules et dans la syphilis.

Enfin plusieurs dermatologistes distingués, et notamment MM. Cazenave et Devergie, médecins de l'hôpital Saint-Louis de Paris, spécialement affecté au traitement des maladies cutanées, s'en sont servis avec un succès constant contre les maladies de la peau du climat européen, telles que les eczémas rebelles, les psoriasis, l'impetigo, et les diverses variétés de dartros; contre les affections syphilitiques constitutionnelles et rhumatismales, etc.

Il résulte de toutes les expériences que nous venons de citer, que le nouveau médicament doit prendre le premier rang parmi les dépuratifs connus; il n'en est pas, en effet, qui jouisse de propriétés aussi actives et dont l'action soit aussi prompte. Cette médication, qui peut être exclusivement interne, éloigne en outre toute crainte de répercussion.

They are employed with the utmost success in syphilitic affections, both recent and of long-standing, either alone or simultaneously with a mercurial treatment, and also to excite the functions of the skin in tuberculous and other tetter, and lastly against inveterate itch, scaldhead, etc., also against gout and rheumatism. They are a most advantageous substitute for the most vaunted of all depurative syrups and robs.

Dose: from 2 to 8 comfits a-day.

BONJEAN'S ERGOTINE AND ERGOTINE COMFITS

FOR WHICH THE PARIS PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. Bonjean, chemist, of Chambéry in Savoy, the discoverer of Ergotine, obtains that substance by isolating it from the poisonous principle contained in ergoted rye. The importance of this discovery has procured its author the honor of a Gold Medal from the Pharmaceutical Society of Paris, and honorable distinctions from several governments.

The **Ergotine Comfits** are employed with unfailing success in facilitating the labors of childbirth, and in arresting the terrible hemorrhages that sometimes follow. Many eminent physicians have also declared Ergotine to be the most effective therapeutic agent for arresting hemorrhages of all kinds, hemoptysis, congestion of the uterus, the dysenteries which sometimes accompany agues, chronic diarrheas, etc., and lastly, owing to their very decided anodyne effect on the sanguine system, the Comfits are one of the most powerful means that can be employed in cases of incipient pulmonary consumption.

Externally, **Ergotine** is employed dissolved in water, as a styptic.

According to Professor **Dubois**, of the Paris Faculty; Professor **Sédillot**, of the Strasbourg Faculty; Professor **Flourens**, of the Institute, and Dr. **Retzius**, physician to the King of Sweden, **Ergotine** is the most powerful hemostatic in the *Materia Medica* for hemorrhages of all vessels, arterial or venous.

It was employed with the greatest success during the late war in dressing wounds, for it possesses the quality of promoting cicatrization by preventing or diminishing inflammation of the tissues.

It is also employed for dressing old sores, and hastens their cure.

J. LEPINE'S GRANULES AND SYRUP OF HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA

AGAINST SYPHILITIC, SCROFULOUS, AND RHEUMATIC DISEASES, AS WELL AS THOSE ARISING FROM SOME ORGANIC VICE.

It has been ascertained by experiments in India and in France that these complaints, even the most inveterate, are speedily cured by this new medicine.

According to Dr. Boileau, and other physicians in India, herpetic affections soon yield to the curative powers of Hydrocotyle, and numerous cures have been reported by them. According to the same authorities, chronic rheumatism, chronic ophthalmia and scrofulous ulcers have also been promptly cured by preparations of Hydrocotyle.

Dr. Poupeau, of the Imperial Navy, has prescribed them with remarkable success against leprosy, chronic rheumatism, gout, and Arabian elephantiasis, complicated with herpetic ulcers; lastly, they have been tried in the English Hospitals in India, and it is shown by an official report made to the Medical Committee of Madras, that in addition to numerous cases of leprosy and elephantiasis cured by the preparations of HYDROCOTYLE, they have been equally successful in twenty cases of aggravated syphilis, seven cases of ulcers, four cases of rheumatism, four cases of scrofula, etc., etc.

In a report made to the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine, by Dr. Gibert, that eminent practitioner declares these preparations have been found useful and efficacious, not only in leprosy affections, but also in many other inveterate diseases of the skin, as well as in scrofula and syphilis.

In fine many distinguished dermatologists, and particularly Drs. Cazenave and Devergie, of the Hospital of St-Louis in Paris, which is especially devoted to cutaneous diseases, have used them with constant success against the cutaneous diseases common in Europe, such as inveterate eczemas, psoriasis, impetigo, and all varieties of herpetic complaints; also against constitutional syphilitic and rheumatic affections, etc.

It is clearly proved by the experimenters above-mentioned, that this new medicine is entitled to the foremost rank among known depuratives, none of which possess properties so active or so expeditiously effective.

This medicine, which may be exclusively internal, is not attended with the least danger of re-percussion.

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Grimm and Co

IODATED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH

COLD DRAWN AND CONCENTRATED IN VACUUM

The only medicinal Syrup patented in France

APPROVED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS

AND BY MOST OF THE MEDICAL CELEBRITIES

RAPID CURE

Of chest diseases, Scrofula, diseases of the Glands, Rickets, paleness and flabbiness, the various skin diseases and in fact of all ailments caused by a defect or by acridness of the blood, and already treated unsuccessfully by Cod-liver oil or the ordinary iodated preparations.

Iodine, a medicine especially and essentially restorative, has the property of mixing with the humours, of liquifying them and facilitating their egress from the body, either through the urine or by the pores of the skin.

Unfortunately this curative agent which is extremely caustic, is difficult of internal administration in a pure state; this is the reason that of late years so many new **mineral combinations** have appeared for the purpose of introducing this precious drug into the human system.

The most celebrated of these combinations, the **Iodide of potassium**, the most easily endured by the stomach has still the immense disadvantage of rapidly producing an irritation of the intestinal muquous membrane, of inducing stomach complaints, gastralgia and even watering of the eyes.

Struck with all these inconveniences, we have long sought for, in the vegetable kingdom, a powerful depurative with which we might combine this metalloid in a manner as close as it is naturally found combined in certain plants.

We have only to follow the steps of the founder of our house, M. DORVAULT, who, in his fine works now in the hands of all the apothecaries and doctors of the whole word, occupied himself exclusively on the subject of **Iodine** and its application. He has been rewarded by the approbation of the Pharmaceutical School of Paris as well as by the gold and silver medals of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies of Paris, Lyons, Toulouse, Hainaut, etc.

Continuing then his work, we remark that, amongst the preparations which he pointed out; the **Syrup of horse radish**, cold drawn on his system, ought to unite the conditions of success which we sought.

Cress, which forms the base of this syrup, contains iodine naturally; the radish and scurvy-grass which also form part of it, contain sulphur; it was thus impossible to have made a better choice since it combined in itself two elements so popular: iodine whose properties are beyond a doubt, and sulphur which decides the success of most of the mineral waters of France, such as those of



Barèges, Bagnères, Bonnes, Enghien, Luchon, etc., etc. It only remained to be seen whether these antiscorbutics, which absorb the minute particles of iodine scattered around them in the soil and in the atmosphere were capable of absorbing a greater quantity and as closely combined.

After much research, success has at length confirmed our hopes; the preparation which we now offer contains iodine so thoroughly transformed that it is neither recognized in the taste nor in the smell nor even with most of the chemical tests; and in this state it may be administered in large doses, even to young children, without fear of the least accident.

Our syrup has besides furnished proofs of its efficacy; in Paris, it has replaced the **Cod-liver oil** and most of the iodized preparations. It succeeds in a remarkable manner in disease of the lymphatics, scrofula, obstruction of the glands, flabbiness of the flesh, rickets, eruptions, diseases of the skin and in fact in all ailments caused by a defect or by acridness of the blood. It acts as a strengthener and tonic, and not unfrequently its employment causes the disappearance of long standing gastralgia with stomach complaint, loss of appetite and inflammation of the intestines.

It is also adopted by the most distinguished physicians whose opinions we quote below. In all diseases of children it succeeds in a marked manner. Let it suffice to say that MM. Blache, physician of the **Children's hospital**; Barthoz, physician to the Prince Imperial; Legendre, physician to the hospital **S^{te} Eugénie**; Monod, of the municipal **Maison de santé**, prescribe it daily.

To grown persons afflicted either with diseases of the skin, boils, eruptions or itchings, we may say that MM. Bazin, Cazenave, Devengie, the able physicians of the hospital **S^t Louis**, reserved for skin diseases, administer it continually to their patients; to those attacked with chest diseases or of feeble constitution, we affirm with most of the doctors who make a specialty of these affections, that this preparation, containing in large proportion the elements which exist in minute quantities in **Cod-liver oil**, ought to be entirely preferred and will always replace it with advantage.

Lastly, thanks to the Iodine so largely contained in it, we can confidently assure those persons who suffer from old **syphilitic affections**, that our syrup is the **most powerful depurative**, as well as the surest, and that it never impairs the constitution already weakened by disease or by the effects of mercury.

The dose for a child is a tablespoonful morning and evening; for grown persons, four to six spoonfuls a day, either two hours before meals or at the time of sitting down to table.

The **Iodated Syrup of horse radish** being preeminently a strengthening and restorative agent, we advise the patients to assist its effects by a generous diet, roasts and steaks, good wine, fish, fruit and vegetables.

To induce, besides, every confidence, we reproduce some of the many certificates handed to us by some of the most distinguished physicians in Paris.

Amongst the prescriptions which we have always used and which we prescribe from preference is **Dortault's Iodated Syrup of horse radish**. This syrup, prepared according to our advice, has all the advantage of iodine, without having any of its drawbacks: it is easily administered and remarkably efficacious in all the affections where iodine is necessary, in scrofulous, lymphatic or syphilitic diseases, in rickets, in caries, and in certain obstinate cutaneous diseases.

This preparation is especially advantageous for delicate and irritable persons, for children and for women who are delicate or who are troubled with fluor albus. It has not the slightest caustic action on the digestive organs like the **Iodide of potassium** and cod-liver oil, the prolonged use of which, by those who have the courage to take this disgusting remedy often adulterated and sophisticated, produces loss of appetite, vomitings, disorder in the digestive functions, diarrhæa, phlegmasia in the larynx, etc., etc.

The **iodated Syrup of horse radish** has invariably a therapeutic action; it never causes any accident. It may be administered either before, or still better during meals. It may be prescribed for scrofula, phthisis, eruptions, chronic rheumatism, during recovery from serious fevers, obstruction of the glands, serious diarrhæa of children, etc., etc.

D^r BOINET,

Knight of the Legion of Honour; president of the Medical Society of the department of the Seine; member of the Imperial Society of Surgery; author of the most complete Treatise on the employment of iodine, a book which gained a prize at the Academy of Sciences and at the Academy of Medicine: *« Iodothérapie, ou de l'emploi médico-chirurgical de l'iode et de ses composés, et particulièrement dans les injections iodées. »*

I frequently employ **Dortault's iodated Syrup of horse radish**; it is a medicine at the same time efficacious, gentle and easy to control. These conditions render it valuable especially in the treatment of children. Not only does it take the place of cod-liver oil for which we frequently meet with an unsurmountable repugnance; but it

replaces it with advantage, when after some time the effect has been incomplete, or when the patient can take no more of it. In fact it is a very good agent for the tonic and iodized treatment in all cases where it is necessary to continue this course for a continuance.

D^r A. CAZENAVE,

Knight of the Legion of Honour; physician at the hospital St Louis;
author of several works on the diseases of the skin.

Dorvault's iodated Syrup of horse radish is a medecine of the first order for the treatment of all the manifestations of scrofulous diathesis and principally of its lymphatic obstructions. I have also employed it in certain cases of incipient phthisis, as succedaneum to Cod liver oil.

This medecine, therefore, merits in every respect the serious attention of the physician. **D^r A. CHARRIER,**
Chef de clinique of the Faculty of Paris.

Dorvault's iodated Syrup of horse radish seems to us to be destined to occupy an important place in therapeutics. We are happy to be able to signify the excellent results which we have constantly obtained from its employment as regenerator of the blood in certain general chronic affections depending on some acridness of the blood, but particularly in those called special, when the Iodide of potassium, the Essence of salsaparilla, Cod-liver oil and many other commonly employed depuratives were insufficient or could not be endured by too delicate stomachs.

D^r A. FAVROT,

Author of a *Treatise on the diseases of women and cancerous affections.*

I cannot too highly recommend **Dorvault's iodated Syrup of horse radish**; it is in my opinion one of the most powerful modifiers of lymphatic constitutions.

I have seen scrofulous ulcers, which nothing could cure and which had resisted the action of all the caustics, healed with an extraordinary rapidity under its influence.

I have seen, in children, tuberculous affections of the bones modified and healed by the administration of **Dorvault's iodated Syrup of horse radish.**

GUESNARD,

Late interne of the hospitals of Paris; physician at New-Orleans.

The iodated Syrup of horse radish has all the advantages of Cod-liver oil without any of its inconveniences: it stimulates the appetite and raises the organic force; from the quantity of iodine which it contains it exercises the happiest influence on the respiratory functions. It is especially useful in the first steps of pulmonary phthisis; its action is not less efficacious in scrofulous and rachitic affections. It is a valuable medicine whose taste is not disagreeable and which the stomach easily digests; we cannot too highly recommend its use.

D^r E. GUIBOUT,

Physician to the Paris hospitals.

My dear sir,

I beg of you to send me another bottle of the iodated Syrup of horse radish which has always done so much good to my little daughter and possess properties truly salutary.

D^r MARTIN SAINT-ANGE,

Laurent of the Institute; officer of the Legion of Honour.

Be kind enough, I pray you, sir, to give my patient, whose hand I hope to save, a third bottle of your Iodated Syrup of horse radish.

The caries of several bones of the wrist and hand had caused so much swelling, inflammation and pain accompanied by profuse suppuration, that this unfortunate youth was obliged to come to Paris where he was admitted into the hospital Lariboisière in order to have his fore-arm amputated.

Today, after two months' nursing (he has been ill three years) the greater part of the symptoms have disappeared or diminished in intensity; he has little pain, the fingers resume their movement; the hand less inflamed, and although likely to remain deformed and deprived of the movements of the wrist, may still (if the cure of the caries be completed) be useful to him in many cases.

Your tonic and depurative Syrup will have powerfully contributed to this happy result.

D^r PINEL-GRANDCHAMP,

Knight of the Legion of Honour.

I the undersigned, declare that I have used **Dorvault's iodated Syrup of horse radish** in a great number of cases of scrofula, rickets, etc. I have remarked, in the generality of cases, that this Syrup might be always used in the place of Cod-liver oil as a therapeutic equivalent, and that very frequently it is superior from its special properties among which the absence of the repulsive taste and the easier assimilation of the ingredients by the digestive organs ought to be pointed out.

In fact, I think that the therapeutics of the diseases of the lymphatic system will in future be unable to dispense with the help of this preparation of iodine, without discarding an agent at the same time very efficacious, difficult to replace, and little disagreeable to the organs of taste as well as of digestion of the patients.

D^r SCHUSTER,

Author of several treatises Institute of France.

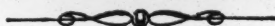
The iodated Syrup of horse radish, as prepared by Dorvault, is a medicine which, in my opinion, has stood its proofs. I prescribe it daily in all those diseases which depend upon scrofulous or lymphatic temperaments (phthisis, cancer, softening of the bones). The skin, particularly in children, is frequently the seat of stubborn eruptions (scrofula) which it subdues easily. It may supply the place of Cod-liver oil in most cases and often even with advantage.

D^r TAILLEFER,

Physician to the Persian embassy; president of the Franco-Persian medical committee.

Generally the comfort and relief experienced after the employment of the Iodated Syrup of horse radish is soon felt: it frequently happens that even after the first bottle, a marked improvement is observed in the health; a complete treatment requires six to eight bottles. In every case the medicine may be continued, as it is essentially strengthening and restorative.

The most serious guarantees also surround this medicine which is manufactured by one of the most important laboratories of Paris, DORVAULT; this is of itself an assurance of the care taken in its preparation and in the choice of materials which compose it: we particularly warn the public not to accept as genuine any other than that manufactured by us and having the signature of GRIMAULT and C^o, successors of DORVAULT. The bottles are in green glass and have engraved in the glass the words: PHARMACIE DORVAULT; the tickets bear the medals awarded to our house.



ELIXIR OF ROYAL YELLOW BARK

The reputation of bark and especially of the *yellow bark* is long since established. Its tonic, stomachic, digestive and febrifuge properties are known all over the world, but all the known preparations have numerous drawbacks: the sulphate of quinine fatigues and irritates the stomach; the best prepared wines and syrups of quinine contain only a small quantity of the active principle and have besides a persistent and disagreeable bitter taste.

The elixir which we now offer is deprived by a particular process of the bitterness of the quinine and in a small compass it is four times more active than all the known preparations. It is the indispensable complement to the treatment by *Docteur Leras' Phosphate of iron* whose great reputation is now universal and which is approved of by most of the medical academies.

For ladies who are *anemic, chlorotic*, of weak health and for persons fatigued either from the nervous emotions or by hard work, the comfort produced by these two preparations is immediate.

As a *tonic* and to excite the *appetite*, the dose consists of a small liqueur glass half an hour before meals.

As *stomachic* and *digestive*, the dose is a small liqueur glass half an hour after each meal.

As a *preservative* in countries where intermittent, yellow, putrid or choleric fevers exist, it is taken in doses of from two to four small liqueur glasses a day.

Finally as *febrifuge*, it is administered in doses of two-wine glasses a day.

GRIMAULT & C^o

7, RUE DE LA FEUILLADE, AND 12, RUE DE LA VRIILLIÈRE, PARIS.

LONDON, NEWBERRY and Sons, 45, St.-Paul's Church yard

NEW-YORK, J. M. BECKER, 78, Duane street.

CALCUTTA, Percy Douglas and C^o.
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KURRACHEE, Mansfields and C^o.
DELHI, Dooley Sing and Rall Sing.
POONO, Treacher and C^o.
MELBOURNE, Ford and C^o.
ADELAIDE, Faulding.

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BALLARAT, Wayne and Brend.
HONG KONG, Ignacio Quadros.
SHANGAI, John Llewelier.
COLOMBO, J. E. Eaton.
POINTE DE GALLES, Armstrong and C^o.
CAPETOWN, Bideux and Gardiner.
GRAHAMSTOWN, Goldonton and Richard.

PORT NATAL, Edwin T. Challinoz.
PORT-ELIZABETH, John Leslie.
NELSON, F. B. Hadfield.
LAUNCESTON, J. G. Spicer.
GIBRALTAR, Roberts.
QUEBEC, John Musson and C^o.
MONREAL, Lymans Clare and C^o; Devins and Bolton.

It should be noticed that each bottle bears the title of PHARMACIE DORVAULT engraved in the glass and the signature of GRIMAULT ET C^o, on the tickets. Refuse as spurious that which is not exactly so marked.

15 MH65

PARIS. — PRINTED BY V. GOUPY AND C^o, RUE GARANCIÈRE, 5.

Illustre Parlamento Nazionale!

I sottoscritti, conscj dei diritti che loro spettano quali cittadini di libero Stato, pensano di valersi del diritto di petizione per esporre alla legittima Rappresentanza della Nazione le loro aspirazioni, i loro bisogni, ed i loro omai troppo noti lamenti.

Quanto importi l'Igiene al ben essere delle nazioni, al miglioramento delle condizioni fisiche e morali delle generazioni e all'incremento di popoli, quali preziosi diuturni servigi la classe medica sia chiamata a prestare, e quanti pericoli affronti nelle frequenti emergenze di Epidemie e di Contagi, nessuno è che ignori.

La Società conosce l'importanza della missione del Medico, ma sinora non volle prendere in adeguata contemplazione i suoi diritti, i suoi servigi, i tanti suoi titoli alla pubblica benemerenza, accontentandosi di accordargli una sterile compassione.

Sperava il ceto sanitario che la nuova patria legislazione avesse pure a riconoscere la necessità della di lui opera presso i Comuni, e farsi carico dei di lui sacrificj. Ma le sue speranze furono sinora deluse.

La nuova Legge Comunale, che dichiara obbligatoria pei Comuni l'Istruzione Elementare gratuita, non accenna tampoco alla necessità del servizio medico gratuito pei poveri, e cogli articoli 84 e 111 lascia ai Comuni assoluta libertà di pagarsi del medico. Il povero sarebbe in forza di quella legge messo in non cale nelle sue bisogne sanitarie, ove non lo sovvenisse la generosità del medico sempre filantropo e costantemente disconosciuto nelle sue prestazioni.

Così la stessa Legge non considera i casi di Epidemie e Contagi, ne quali il medico, quale sentinella avanzata, espone di continuo la propria vita; ne quali infausti casi, se esso per isventura soccomba nell'adempimento de' propri ufficj, e resti vittima del Vajuolo, del Tifo o del Cholera-morbus, o perda la facoltà visiva in causa di Oftalmia Egiziaca contratta nel curare infermi di siffatto morbo, nessuno pensa a sussidiarne la vedova e i figli, od il medico stesso ridotto all'impotenza.



Si parla di progresso, si spasina per la filantropia, si declama ognora contro l'egoismo, ma nè lo Stato, nè il Comune pensò a stabilire compensi per questi infaticabili operaj della società, che sono i Medici - Chirurghi.

Egli è quindi che i sottoscritti si fanno animo, a nome anche degli altri fratelli d'Italia, a domandare al Parlamento:

I.º *Che, (di conformità a quanto già sino dalla prima sessione del Parlamento Italiano i medici di varie parti d'Italia, e quelli pure di Brescia con apposite Istanze addomandarono), sia aggiunto un articolo alla Legge Comunale, che annoveri fra le spese obbligatorie di ciascun Municipio quella del Servizio Sanitario gratuito per i poveri, e dell'Igiene del Comune, da disciplinarsi poi secondo uno speciale Regolamento.*

II.º *Domandano inoltre alla Rappresentanza della Nazione: che per i casi di Medici e Chirurghi condotti e non condotti, i quali soccombano nelle Epidemie per recare soccorso ai loro simili, a guisa del soldato che cade sul campo, combattendo per la patria, sia accordato il diritto ad una pensione alle loro vedove e pei loro figli: oppure se essi per la stessa causa divengano inetti all'esercizio della loro arte, sia a loro accordato un decoroso stipendio, onde provvedere al proprio sostentamento. Una consimile provvidenza trovasi in vigore nella Francia, nel Belgio, nella Spagna, e fu adottata persino dal Governo Austriaco dopo le ultime stragi del Cholera-morbus.*

Pensi il Parlamento alle tante prove di patriotismo e ai sacrificj incontrati dai seguaci d'Esculapio per l'italiana redenzione; e rifletta, che un incoraggiamento dato ai Medici col provvedere per essi e pei loro figli, avrà duplice scopo, umanitario col meglio guarentire il soccorso medico al popolo, e politico pur anco, in quanto che un esercito di forse centi mila Medici, disseminati in tutte le terre italiane, avrà tale forza da educare nei sani principj di libertà e virtù le popolazioni con cui trovasi in continuo contatto, e sarà mezzo potente a contrabilanciare le perniciose influenze dell'avverso partito.

Fiduciosi pertanto i sottoscritti nella giustizia della propria causa, e nella forza de' proprj diritti, raccomandano la loro domanda alla Rappresentanza della Nazione, verso la quale sono compresi della più alta stima.

Brescia, 4 gennajo 1862.

VALUABLE HINTS.

The author makes no apology for offering this little work to that portion of the public for whom it is intended, he having seen the necessity for a more extended knowledge of the subject of which it treats. A spurious delicacy may prompt some persons to condemn the diffusion of such information, but any right-minded individual, with some experience of the world, will acknowledge its real value. With regard to the first Hint, it will be sufficient to quote the publicly expressed opinion of one of the first thinkers of the age, (J. S. Mill,) *that no man has a right to have more children than he can provide for.* As regards the second Hint, will not every childless person hail any information which may be the means of affording him that happiness he so earnestly desires?



A HINT TO FATHERS

HAVING

INCREASING FAMILIES but LIMITED INCOMES.

How frequently is this a source of great embarrassment. An increasing family and how to provide for them. How many are anxious to know how this increase may be avoided without recourse to the alternative of non-intercourse. Too frequently this is incompatible with chastity, besides being a violation of nature's laws and requirements. Happily this end may be ensured without adopting such a measure.

In the first place we will endeavour to explain shortly how conception takes place. In the female are two small bodies called the ovaries, where the ova are formed. Periodically, at the time of Menstruation, one or more of these ova escape from their locality and are conducted through tortuous tubes, called the Fallopian Tubes, to the Uterus. This is effected by small processes (cilia) covering the inside of the tubes, and which are continually in motion: the progression is very gradual, taking from seven to ten days to reach the womb, and if not previously met and impregnated by the seminal fluid, the ova die. It is now proved that unless sexual intercourse takes place within ten days after the cessation of menstruation, or within two days antecedent thereto, conception cannot take place. Therefore by avoiding giving the opportunity for conception, the desired end will be attained.

A HINT TO THE CHILDLESS.

Many would give nearly all they possess to become parents, but they know not what impediment exists which has hitherto frustrated their fondest hopes, and a certain delicacy almost invariably prevents them from seeking medical advice on the subject; for there is no point on which they feel so acutely, or where they are so liable to the badinage of their acquaintances. There is no doubt that the majority of instances, always excepting those in which some physical impediment exists, or where it arises from debauchery or vice, may be remedied by appropriate measures, and even the latter instances may frequently be corrected. Here we would caution any thus afflicted against those designing quacks whose only object is their money. Apply to a skilful physician where real benefit at much less expense may be obtained, if within the power of human skill. However in this *brochure* we shall not notice any of the causes of disappointment included in the above category, but advise a simple, reasonable, and easy course for those interested to follow, which is generally applicable to all classes; for it may be laid down as a general rule that Debility of some organ or organs of the body in one of the parties, although perhaps not apparent, is the principal cause of barrenness. The object, then, must be to improve the gen-

eral health by every possible means. Hygienic measures are most important; much exercise in the open air; change if possible; plain, wholesome food; temperance and abstinence from any excesses; as beverages—milk, and good ale or porter, which are more suitable than alcohol in any other shape; early hours; keeping mind and body thoroughly occupied but not overworked. Also Tonic medicines are often useful, such as

R. Quinæ Disulph. 12 grains.

Ferri Sulph. 12 grains.

Aqua Rosæ 8 ounces.

Take one Table-spoonful twice or three times daily.

It is advisable that intercourse should be avoided entirely for a time, say a month, and resumed at the cessation of menstruation, at which period conception is most likely to take place, but avoid any unnatural stimulus of the generative organs. The frequency of that must be governed by the natural desire as it arises under the regimen recommended.

If this should prove fruitless, *some internal defect must exist*; frequently it happens that the Os Uteri is nearly imperforate, in such cases a slight operation has frequently been followed by the happiest results; but any obstruction of this nature can only be detected and removed by medical examination, and this no false delicacy should prevent.

K Academies

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SYNOPSIS OF THE EXAMINATIONS

Adopted by the Board for CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS in Business on their own account, provided they have been established for at least Five years, or are not less than Thirty years of age.

Prescriptions.

1. Reading.
2. Translating literally.
3. Methods of Dispensing the Prescription.
4. Detection of Unusual Doses.

Materia Medica.

1. Recognition of Drugs.
2. Names of Plants or Animals yielding them.
3. Habitats and whence imported.
4. Preparations into which they enter.
5. Indications of the Commercial Characters and Qualities of Drugs.

Pharmacy.

1. Recognition of Preparations.
2. Description of their Composition, and Proportions of Active Ingredients.
3. Description of Pharmacopœia Processes.

Chemistry.

1. Recognition of Chemical Substances used in Medicine.
2. Processes for their Preparation.
3. Chemical Composition and Decomposition.
4. Detection of such Impurities as are ordinarily met with.
5. Antidotes for Poisons.
6. Nature and Method of taking Specific Gravities.

Botany.

1. Recognition of Important Indigenous Medicinal Plants from Fresh or Dried Specimens.
2. Distinctive Characters of Roots, Stems, Leaves, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, and their Parts.
3. Functions of Roots, Stems, and Leaves.

Candidates passing this Examination are registered as PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, and are eligible for election as MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

In the event of a Candidate failing to pass the Examination, the Fee will be returned, less one guinea; on presenting himself on a future occasion, he will be examined in those subjects only in which he was found deficient.

VEGETABLE MATICO INJECTION

Used in France successfully by the most distinguished physicians, *R*

AND APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL AND IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF SAINT-PETERSBURG

WITH PERMISSION TO IMPORT IT INTO THE WHOLE OF RUSSIA,

By decree of the Minister of the Interior dated September 27, 1860.



UNTIL this day, there have been offered to the public, under the name of injections, liquids more or less caustic, having a metallic basis, the most certain propriety of which is certainly to provoke afterwards contractings of the urethra canal, in consequence of their corrosive action on the mucous parts of the body.

Penetrated by these inconveniencies, we have for a long time looked for a substance fit to answer the following purposes : *quick cure, no accidents to be feared, little or no pain.* It was to be supposed that nature, so provident, had, as in every thing else, put the remedy by the side of the evil. Our experiments went firstly to the different plants that are found in Europe ; none could answer our purpose. We then thought that in the hot countries, where the plants are endowed with a remarkable vegetation, we should be more lucky.

After numerous inquiries, we dwelt on the **MATICO**, a plant originally coming from India, and introduced into French medicine in the year 1850, by the illustrious chemist Dorvault, our predecessor. The experiments we made with it as well in town as in the hospitals confirmed our hopes, and in the hands of the physicians treating specially these kinds of affections, viz., Doctors **Boinet, Cazenave, Cullerier, Favrot, Hardy, Ricord, Schuster**, marvellous results were soon obtained. By its influence, the blenorrhagic runnings, recent or chronic, rapidly disappeared even when they had long resisted all remedies.

The Matico (*Piper angustifolium*) is a plant of the same family as the cubeb-pepper, at present so much in vogue, but it is a great deal more active, though not so acrid, nauseous, and disagreeable as the latter. It is by the great quantity of essential oil it contains that it acts and succeeds, if taken internally in the same manner, but more efficaciously than the copahu-balsam and the cubeb-pepper, against gonorrhoeas of any kind. Taken externally, this same plant is very well known in the whole of India to be very efficient. Its powder applied on any open blood canal stops immediately the blood. So we have tried to make the best use of this astringent remedy and its diuretic proprieties, and by squeezing out, by the way of chemistry, its active principle, we have succeeded in composing the injection which has already enjoyed for several years an increasing success.

Mode of employing the vegetable Matico injection in cases of blennorrhagy and gonorrhoea in men.

These two affections are characterized by an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra canal in the man, with violent smarting at the time of the urinal ejection, and the greenish yellow purulent running. To make use of the **VEGETABLE MATICO INJECTION** the patient fills up a little glass or metal syringe, and injects it himself in the urethra canal, three times a day, in the morning, at mid-day, and in the evening. He must take care to keep each injection two or three minutes, and to let it penetrate as much as possible into the canal. He will succeed in it by holding in one hand the closed orifice, and by driving back by the other the liquid towards the bladder. If the first injections caused a too violent smarting, the liquid must be weakened by an equal quantity of water. By the influence of these injections, the running has generally disappeared in five or six days; but, in order to avoid a relapse, it is material not to suspend them abruptly, and to continue them in a dose of one at least during several days.

The vegetable Matico injection will act the better, the more quickly it is employed, that is, in the beginning of the illness. A general or local bath of one or two hours' duration has a certain importance, but is not rigorously necessary; the employment of any kind of ptisan is useless. As may be seen, it is a very simple and easy treatment to be practised either secretly or when travelling.

Mode of making use of the vegetable Matico injection in cases of catarrhs, leucorrhoeas, whites (fluor albus) in women.

These different affections have also for symptom a greenish yellow purulent mucous running issuing from the vagina. The injection must then take place by the help of a glass or metal syringe with an olive extremity or of Ricord form, of a capacity of a quarter of a glass, which is repeated two or three times a day. In order to take these injections properly, it is essential to be in a sitting position with the body inclined backward.

When the whites are occasioned by a general weakness or by a diminution of the blood, one must facilitate the **MATICO INJECTION** by the use of the soluble Iron phosphate of Leras, *docteur ès sciences*, which can be had in most of the apothecary-shops of France and foreign countries, in a dose of one table-spoonful half an hour before every meal. This remedy must be continued even some time after the cure.

Mode of using the vegetable Matico injection as hygienic and preservative.

The hygiene is the best means to preserve one's health. Cleanliness being one of the most powerful auxiliaries, we recommend ladies especially to use every day a little tea-spoonful of the **VEGETABLE MATICO INJECTION** in their toilet waer.

As preservative, it is sufficient, after having been with a doubtful person, to inject some liquor, as has been said before, mingled with an equal quantity of water.

Diet.

During the whole illness, and even several days after, patients must eat a little less than usual, and abstain from seasoned meats and spirituous liquors. It will be well to wear a bandage.

VEGETABLE MATICO CAPSULES.

The inquiries we have quite specially made on **MATICO**, have enabled us to study the composition of the essential oil of this plant and the remarkable way in which it acts, when employed internally, either pure or mingled with copahu-balsam. We have seen that in the latter case it made this balm a great deal more active, and took away its nauseous smell, and enabled the patients always to bear it well without any eructations, belchings, or nausea.

A great many physicians and patients preferring to cure a blenorrhagy by internally taken remedies, we have very happily mingled the **COPAHU-BALSAM** with the **ESSENTIAL OIL OF MATICO**, and under the shape of little capsules, very digestive, envelopped in gluten, and of very easy use, we offer a remedy which has not only a great superiority over all the known remedies, but is also endowed with extraordinary diuretic proprieties, and we can affirm that it acts as rapidly as the injection.

The great quantity of **MATICO LEAVES** we import into France, permits us to dispose continually of a considerable quantity of essential oil; if not, this remedy would be of an inaccessible price. We therefore invite the patients who would not make use immediately of the injection, or who would be deprived of it by the inflammatory state caused by the running, to take from 42 to 46 capsules a day. The cure will never delay long, and it may then be consolidated by several injections.

It is material to take the capsules one hour at least before meals, and two hours after.

VEGETABLE PURIFYING SYRUP OF IODED HORSE-RADISH.

After a running, there is always a certain acridness remaining in the blood. In order to prevent this acridness degenerating into humours of different kinds, which would reveal themselves either by skin affections or by a general diminution of the blood, we recommend patients to make, during a month or two after their cure, use of the **iodo-horse-radish syrup**, which is eminently a vegetable combination, in a dose of 4 to 6 spoonfuls a day. This syrup, the efficacy of which is remarkable, is approved by all the physicians and the whole body of apothecaries of Paris, and is the only one patented in France. A detailed prospectus contains a great number of medical observations, and very intelligible instructions on the mode of making use of it.

These different preparations can be had in the principal pharmacies of foreign countries. As they are our exclusive property, in order to be

secure from spurious imitation, ask the name of the PHARMACA of DORVAULT, engraved in the glass and upon the tin capsules, as well as the signature of GRIMAULT et Co., successors.

Apply for all demands to Messrs. GRIMAULT et Co., 7, rue de la Feuillade, near the bank of France. *Formerly Pharmacy Dorvault.*

At Saint-Petersburg, Pharmacy **HÜLSEN**, formerly **GANGER**, near the bridge of Anitchkof, and in all the towns of the Russian Empire.

**In the same Pharmacy can be had the following special remedies
deserving a particular attention.**

Cod liver oil from Newfoundland, prepared specially for our house, pure and the only real, very different from all those sold with false etiquettes indicating this provenance. It has absolutely the taste of fresh codfish, and has suffered no preparation or discolouration.

Syrup of Iode horse-radish, for persons who can not suffer the cod liver oil. This syrup is commended by all the medical sommities, instead of that latter, and especially by the doctors Blache, Bazin, Cazenave, Costilhes, Guibout, Monod, Vernois, etc., etc., all physicians of the hospitals of Paris. A detailed prospectus contains a great number of medical observations on the matter.

Phosphate of iron of Leras, docteur ès sciences. That new ferruginous remedy, different from all those which have appeared hitherto, is fluid, incoloured, without smell, neither taste of iron. It cures quickly green sickness, diseases of the stomach, painful digestions, difficult menstruations, and is prescribed instead of *carbonate of iron, iron lessened by hydrogène, pills called pills of Vallet, lactate of iron, pills with tartrate ferrico-potassique*. It is the only which does not cause constipation and is always well supported by weak persons.

Syrup of sea pine juice of Lagasse from Bordeaux, new balsamic pectoral used with the best success against coughs, catarrhs, rheums, bronchites, irritations of the breast. Contrarily to all other pectorals, it contains no opium.

Its success is the same against the affections of the urethra, catarrhs and inflammations of the blister, when there are prescribed the pills and syrup of tar, turpentine, buds of fir, balm of tolu, etc., etc.

Poor man's plaster, composed of resinous and natural balms, a great deal superior to the chemical papers and pitch plasters of Burgundy. It is used in all those cases where one needs a derivative for rheums, irritations of the chest, aches, rheumatisms, gout, etc., etc. It does not spoil the skin.

Elixir of royal yellow quinquina. That liquor, in which the bitterness of quinquina is dissimulated by a new proceeding, contains under a little volume and an agreeable form all the principles of quinquina. It is four times more active than the wines and syrups of quinquina, the basis of which is the grey quinquina. It acts as a tonic, stomachic, febrifuge, and revives the forces and the appetite.

The Elixir of Pepsine, new discovery due to doctor Corvisart, physician of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. This remedy makes digest the foods, as if it were, without the aid of the stomach. It succeeds always against gastritis, gastralgies, bad digestions, loss of appetite, inflammations of the mucous parts of the stomach and bowels. It is the support of old men and convalescents of whom it hastens the return to health. It also stops the vomiting of pregnant ladies.

Syrup of hypophosphite of lime, formula of doctor Churchill. This new remedy, most powerful against phthisis and the different illnesses of the breast, stops quickly their most alarming symptoms. By his effect the cough is calmed, the nightly perspirations cease, and the patient recovers soon health.

Guarana, vegetal product originally coming from Brasil, infallible in cases of megrim, headache, neuralgies. To these advantages is joined that to stop immediately the most rebellious diarrheas and dysenteries.

Vegetal Glycerine extracted from the oil of palm-tree fruits. This new product is used with success against the different cutaneous affections. It soon calms the itchings, and communicates it an extraordinary suppleness. Contrarily to all pomatums and fat matters, it does not stain the linen and dissolves in water. It is at present very much sought instead of the **Cold Cream, cucumber pomatum** and different cosmetics.

ARMS



TILLY

THE VIRTUES

EFFECT

OF THE REMEDY

MEDICAMENTUM GRATIA PLEBATUS

TO BE

The Remedy approved by Grace.

THIS Medicine works miracles with every. If you take fifteen drops of this
that makes use of it, and the grade after supper going to bed, it will exp
the Omnipotent God is experienced, all gravel and stone without the least
disturbance. When you take this reme or disturbance: and what we
it settles itself to the stomach, and is most is that it dissolves the stone
and as if it were mercury, not letting the time it inwardly heals
itself with them. It likewise prevents. Thus we observed, and were to
humours from running through the bow it cured a poor man that was
the accompanying them until they had suffered the torment of a
the pain, thus it communicates cured by two incisions, and
its virtue, notwithstanding pith of corruption that it
it may be expelled by the urine or the poor man's body
well he became trouble some

[illegible]

I have been thinking of you
 and how much I have enjoyed
 your company. I hope you
 are well and happy. I
 have been very busy lately
 but I will try to find
 some time to write to you
 more often. I love you
 and miss you very much.
 Write soon.

An approved *Antidote* or *Cordiall Medicine*, that b,
 Gods favour cureth the *Pestilentiall Feaver*, or *Plague*, with other
 contagious *Agues* or *Feavers*, beginning either hot or cold, and that at once ta-
 king, or at the most at twice, and hath no tast nor smel: and the quantity at one
 time to be taken is but 8 Graines, And the vertue therof, will not decay in 40 yeares, and
 it is to be used as followeth.

The manner of taking this *Antidote*.



Primis, Whether the *Ague* or *Feaver* beginne hot or cold, let
 Him or Her that taketh it, take it when they are in bed; it being
 halfe an houre or more before the expected fit. But if the *Ague* or
Feaver be continuall; give it at any time, and let him be inclined
 to Sweate.

Item, It is best to be mixed with a little Mithridate Triacle
 or some Conserve, or in the pap of an Apple, for that it is a Pow-
 der small in quantity, and cannot well be received alone, other-
 wise it needs no helper, and being taken in, shortly after let the
 Patient take a reasonable tull draught of an ordinary Posset well
 warme and lying still on the one side, being warme covered Head
 and all, leaving sufficient place for breathing, sweat gently, not forceably, with some abate-
 ment of his covering (after he beginneth to Sweat) and the roome kept warme, and if hee
 can so continue it for 3 or 4 houres (it were best so) or as long as hee can well endure, and
 ever if he thirst give him Possit drinke, and when he hath performed due sweating, let him bee
 dried, shifted, and cloathes put on, and let him take some light refreshing of Broth, or the
 like, and if he before or after his Sweating bee much bound in his Belly, he may take
 an ordinary Suppositary onely to move one stooke and no more.

Secund Hip-
 pocrat. lib.
 21. Aphor.
 1. Quod na-
 tura vergit
 ad loca con-
 ferentia, eo
 ducere oportet.

For Purging is dangerous in the cure of the *Plague*: and Sweat provoking Medicines
 are more safe, and the Disease it selfe explaines no lesse. For in the *Plague* Nature for-
 ceth out her contagious enemie in Botches, Blaines, &c. by the Pores of the Skinne; so
 that by the true Rule of Art, the *Artist* being Natures Minister, is to assist and helpe her
 in her weakenesse, for the expelling of her enemie, by her preordained way, namely, by
 Sweating, and not by Purging.

All such as take this *Antidote* before the Disease have overmuch weakened them, they may
 safely goe about their affaires, the Day following without feare or danger, being carefully
 temperate: and if they had any appearances of Botches, Blaines or Carbuncles, they will
 decline and goe away of themselves, without further helpe.

But neverthelesse hee may take a second like Sweat safely. Also if the Patient have any run-
 ning Sores, and be much weakened, yet by taking this *Antidote* he shall so sweat out the ve-
 nome and infectious Poison, as that his Sores will not onely easily be healed, but the Patient
 will quickly recover perfect health.

A Child about 8 yeares may take 4 Graines, one about 16 yeeres may well take 6. and one
 of 20 yeeres or upwards 8 Graines: and a Woman the like, although with child, if shee
 have the *Plague*; and so all sorts of Persons as aforesaid may take the like quantity in conta-
 gious Feavers or Agues, hot or cold, although the Agues or Feavers have beene of continu-
 ance, for if the first Sweat helpe not, the second (God willing) will.

This *Antidote* provoketh no vomit, stooles, nor any other Accidents, but by a hidden spe-
 ciall faculty (no doubt from above) helpeth Nature; utterly to vanquish her dreadfull ene-
 my the *Plague*. From the which God of his Great mercy protect us.

Directions for the Golden Purging Spirit of SCURVEY-GRASS.

Being only prepared by me *Charles Blagrove* Physician.

THis Excellent Spirit (for Chronical Distempers) is not onely to be taken Spring and Fall but at all other convenient times, according to the several Distempers afflicting the Body of Man. If you be troubled with pains in the Shoulders, Knees, Anles, or any other parts, let them be caused by the Scurvey, Foulness of Bloud, Great Colds or Surfeits; be sure to take it three or four days successively, when you find the pains begin to be more violent than at other times; as usually they will be more violent against Frost, Rain, or at a Thaw, after a great Frost: for then one Dose will work in all the parts and be more beneficial than double the quantity otherwise taken. Be sure to rub the place pained with some of my other Spirit night and morning, before you take the Purging Spirit: Rub it in well with a warm hand, and it will almost carry away any pain, though of a long standing. For Dropsie and Kings-Evil take it three or four dayes together in rainy weather, by reason all the humours are then afloat; and causes the Spirit to have a more powerful operation: For no Medicine except taken at a seasonable time, can have that true operation upon Pains and Humours offending the Body. Being stopped close, it is subject to no decay, but remains good from age to age. in extremity of Heat or Cold, without detriment to its Vertues or Operations. It hath been tried in several Voyages to the East and West-Indies, with great success upon Scorbatick Sea-men; a small quantity having cured beyond expectation: And it hath proved very effectual for the curing these following Distempers in Virginia, New-England, and several other places there adjacent. It's called by the Name of The Golden Spirit, for the colour and excellency of the Medicine, and requires no other commendation but its own Vertues to praise its worth.

First, I commend it as a thing very beneficial for all persons that travel by Land or Sea, being of so small a bulk, that its carried without any trouble, and is ready upon any occasion to relieve them in any sudden Distemper.

It effectually cures the Scurvey, carrying away its spots and pains in the Limbs; taking it three or four dayes successively (in open weather) but if it work the next day, miss a day, and take it again, according to discretion; seeing it's impossible to make one Medicine to work with all sorts of Bodies alike, therefore begin at 40 Drops, and so you may increase to a 100 or more, adding 10 every day, according to your strength and constitution, thorow-out all these Diseases; for 30 will work with one body more than 100 with another, according as their bodies are replenished with humours. In all these following Diseases you may take it in Old Malaga, White-wine Ale or Mum, in what quantity you please, and in half an Ounce of any Syrrup. If for the Dropsie or Green Sicknes, take a Draught of White-wine after, if you take it in Syrrup, otherwise drink what you please after it; you may take from 40 to 100 Drops, and increase or decrease, as you have a mind it should purge: you may drink an hour after warm Broth or Water-gruel, if you can with conveniency; not confining your self to house or diet.

It also opens Obstructions, and clarifies and sweetens the Bloud; using Exercise after it, it causes those of a swarthy Complexion to become fair and beautiful, by purging the adurt matter that hinders the quick Circulating of the Blood.

It cures the Kings-Evil, and disposes Old Ulcers to a speedy Healing, by carrying away all Noxious salt Humours.

It cures the Dropsie, gives speedy ease in the Wind Collick, and brings away the Gravel in the Kidneys.

It cures the Green-Sicknes, with its Melancholly Pains and Stoppages in the Stomach; and helps their Shortness of Breath, and makes them Active and Lively; whereby it procures a fresh ruddy Complexion.

It cleanseth the Stomach of Cold Phlegmatick Humours, thins Tough Phlegme, and gives Breath in the greatest Stoppages.

It wonderfully purges the Stomach of Wind upwards and downwards, easing the fulness thereof. It helps those that are troubled with the Spleen, by wasting the swelling and hardness of it.

It mightily helps Digestion, and recovers a Lost Appetite, by carrying away Cold Humors and strengthening it.

It cures any Violent Surfeits, if taken in time, either by Digestion, or by carrying away that which doth not digest.

Its an approved Medicine for Rheumatick Eyes, having cured beyond expectation in few dayes those that have been almost blind for many months.

Several that hath experimented it, approves it to be one of the best Remedies after the Small Pox, for Purifying the Blood and purging away the Relicks of so Nauseous a Distemper.

For an Unsavory Breath its one of the quickest and best Remedies in the World; for it not onely procureth a Sweet Breath, but carries away for the future all Fumes that causes any ungrateful Scent.

It effectually kills the Worms in young or old people, and brings them away to admiration.

It cures the Itch and all sorts of Breakings-Out or Boyles, and helps Violent Itching in the Flesh and Skin, when there is nothing to be seen. Its an approved Remedy for the Head-ach and Giddiness in the Head.

It helps them that are troubled with Vapors and Mother-fits.

☞ The Nurse onely taking of it cures sucking Children of all sorts of Scabs and Breakings-out, by purging and purifying Nurfes Milk of all salt Humours; which Milk purges the Child also.

☞ My other Spirit keeps the Teeth from rotting and the Gums from putrefaction, and if putrified dissolves it, and fastens Loose Teeth. And is good for preventing most of these Diseases.

You may give it to Children from 3 years old to 8 years old, from 10 to 30 Drops; and from 8 years old to 16, from 30 to 60; and so from 16 and upwards from 40 to 100 Drops; the Bottle being Four Purges for any ordinary Man.

☞ There's no body pretends to counterfeit this Spirit, yet for my satisfaction I have sealed this as well as my other Spirit, with my Coat of Arms, being Three Greaves, anciently Armour for the Legs. Whomsoever pretends to sell my other Spirit and hath not this to sell also, you may be sure it's a counterfeit. The price is 1 s. each Bottle.

The True Spirit of both sorts are onely sold by Mr. Billingsly at the Printing-Press in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange; Mr. James at the Printing-press in Mincing-lane, Mr. Blagrove at the Black Bear in Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Sherly under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, Mr. Mildward at the entrance of Westminster Hall, all being Booksellers; Mr. Prescott at the Golden Key, near the Market-place in Southwark, Mr. Hughs a Perfumer in Shandois-street near Covent Garden; Mr. Harrison at Lincolns-Inn-gate in Chancery-lane Mr. Allen at Grays-Inn Gate in Grays-Inn-lane, Mrs. Floyd at Turnstile in Holborn, and at the Black Swan in Exeter-Change in the Strand; Mr. Paine a Salesman in Ratcliffe-High-way over against Shadwell Church, Mr. Wright a Milliner at the Corner of New-fish-street-hill, Mr. Blagrove a Perfumer in the Savoy, Mr. Moore at the Maidenhead over against the Dial in Fleetstreet Bookseller, Mr. Halford at the end of the Paved Alley in the Pell-Mall Bookseller, Mr. Brandon a Cheesmonger at the Corner of Clare Market, Mr. Fenton at the Cat and Fiddle in Duke-street by Lincolns-Inn-Fields, John Barn's Cheesmonger at the Golden-Heart in Bishopsgate-street, near the Spittle; and at my House on Clerkenwell-green, the second House in New-Prison-Walk.

all the grades
and the

all, James
and me

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

[illegible]

ИНСТРУКЦИЯ О БОРЬБЕ

Издана на основании постановления Советов Народных Комиссаров о борьбе

§ 1. Владельцы лошадей и лица, заменяющие владельцев, а также лица, на попечении которых находятся лошади, обязаны немедленно заявлять о заболевании лошадей сапом ветеринарному врачу, ветеринарному фельдшеру, представителю милиции или сельской (городской) Советской власти.

Примечание. Следует подозревать у лошади заболевание сапом:

а) когда под челюстью появляется опухоль желез, величиною до лесного ореха и более, безболезненная при надавливании на нее, плотная (твердая) на ощупь;

б) когда из одной или обеих ноздрей появляется слизистое или слизисто-гнойное истечение, иногда с примесью крови, и

в) когда на теле появляются желваки, величиною до лесного ореха и более, безболезненные при ощупывании их, сначала плотные (твердые), затем делающиеся мягкими (после того, как эти желваки прорвутся, на месте их остаются язвы).

§ 2. Владельцы, не заявившие немедленно о заболевании принадлежащих им лошадей, имеющих наружные признаки заболевания, лишаются вознаграждения за отчужденных у них лошадей.

§ 3. Владелец заболевшего животного или лицо, его заменяющее, одновременно с заявлением о заболевании должен:

а) отделить здоровых лошадей от больной в особое помещение, а больную лошадь отнюдь не выводить и не выпускать из ее помещения до осмотра ее ветеринарным врачом и до определения им рода болезни;

б) кормить и поить больную лошадь из отдельной (особой) посуды;

в) не продавать, не переводить как в другие свои хозяйства, так и в чужие не только заболевшую лошадь, но и здоровых лошадей, стоявших вместе с заболевшей;

г) не приводить в свое хозяйство новых лошадей и не допускать в него чужих лошадей.

§ 4. Представители сельской власти или милиции, получив заявление о заболевании лошадей сапом, немедленно сообщают об этом участковому ветеринарному врачу и уездному ветеринарному подотделу.

§ 5. Уездный ветеринарный подотдел, получив заявление о появлении сапа, тотчас же командировывает на место болезни ветврача.

§ 6. Участковый ветеринарный врач, узнавши каким бы то ни было путем о заболевании сапом лошадей в районе его действия, без замедления направляется на место болезни.

§ 7. До прибытия ветеринарного врача милиция и сельские власти безотлагательно принимают меры к разобщению здоровых лошадей от больных и к недопущению увода других лошадей, находившихся вместе с больными, в другие местности из того хозяйства, в котором обнаружена болезнь.

§ 8. Ветеринарный врач, прибывши на место болезни лошадей, осматривает их и, в случае, если он обнаружит у них действительно заболевание сапом или если у него будет обоснованное подозрение на существование у них сапа, он вместе с ветеринарным попечителем, членом местного совета (исполкома) и двумя представителями от местных граждан, имеющих лошадей, образует под

своим председательством ветеринарную Комиссию.

§ 9. Все дальнейшие меры борьбы направляются Комиссией и постановляются в исполнение местной милицией или сельской властью под руководством

§ 10. Исполнительная Комиссия не менее трех членов, в числе которых обязательно должен быть ветеринарный врач, расследует обстоятельства заболевания, составляет акт, в котором указывает: а) об обнаружении признаков заболевания; б) чем обусловлено заболевание на месте, появление его; в) если больная лошадь или подопечный приведен из другого места; г) пол, возраст, масть лошади; д) когда началось заболевание лошадей; е) какие меры приняты для изоляции больных лошадей и для обследования здоровых лошадей; ж) какие меры приняты для дезинфекции и з) о результатах лечения.

§ 11. Лошади, заболевшие сапом, подлежат убою.

§ 12. Лошади, у которых обнаружены признаки заболевания сапом, но не совершено еще убоя, подлежат наблюдению до установления диагноза болезни путем прививок и другими способами.

§ 13. Лошади, бывшие в контакте с больной лошадью, в течение 14 дней подлежат наблюдению. Если в течение этого срока у них не обнаружится признаков заболевания, они считаются здоровыми. Если же признаки заболевания обнаружатся, они подлежат убою.

§ 14. Владельцы лошадей, совершившие нарушение, предусмотренное в § 13, лишаются права владения лошадьми.

а) немедленно сообщать о заболевании лошадей, чем бы оно ни вызвано;

б) не продавать и не переводить лошадей как свои, так и чужие, не подвергая их ветеринарному наблюдению;

в) не приводить в свое хозяйство лошадей, не подвергая их ветеринарному наблюдению;

г) пускать лошадей в работу до разрешения ветеринарного врача.

§ 15. Перевод лошадей, совершивших нарушение, предусмотренное в § 13, в другие хозяйства или дворы допускается лишь в том случае, если у них отрицательная реакция на маллеин.

§ 16. Сап в хозяйстве или на дворе прекратившимся или ограниченным считается с объявлением о том для населения после убоя явно больных лошадей.



БОРЬБА С САПОМ ЛОШАДЕЙ.

Борьба с сапом (Изв. В. Ц. И. К. № 254/1101 от 12 ноября 1920 г.).

ветеринарную исполни-
ты борьбы с сапом уста-
постановления ее при-
ой милицией или сель-
ством ветврача.

омиссия, при налично-
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нарный врач, прежде
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а) обнаруженные при-
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подозреваемая в забо-
будь, то откуда имен-
г, масть и другие при-
ано заявление о забо-
меры приняты отно-
ых лошадей, бывших
ми или подозреваемы-
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м.

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для сведения населе-
ых и лошадей, давших

положительную реакцию на испытание их малле-
ином или на отклонение комплемента, и по очи-
щении от заразы помещений и вещей.

§ 17. В селениях, в которых сравнительно ча-
сто встречаются случаи сапа, производятся по рас-
поряжению губветподотделов или уветподотделов
периодические поголовные осмотры лошадей с
применением научных способов исследования на
сап (маллеинизация и др.).

Поголовные осмотры лошадей могут произво-
диться в целых районах, если это найдет нужным
Губветподотдел.

§ 18. Необходимо производить возможно ча-
стые поголовные осмотры лошадей в местах по-
стоянного или временного скопления их. Особен-
но тщательному ветеринарному надзору должны
быть подвергнуты лошади, работающие в шахтах,
рудниках и т. п., а также матки, молоко которых
идет на приготовление кумыса для общественно-
го пользования.

§ 19. При обнаружении сапа на дворах извоз-
ничьих, постоянных, почтовых и т. п., где остано-
вливаются проезжающие, — означенные дворы за-
крываются для остановки в них лошадей:

а) если сап обнаружен на лошадях, содержи-
мых на таковом дворе, до тех пор, пока болезнь на
этом дворе не будет признана прекратившейся
(§ 16);

б) если сап обнаружен на лошадях, которые
во время болезни лишь останавливались на таком
дворе, впредь до очищения двора от заразы, ка-
кое должно последовать не позже семи дней со
дня обнаружения болезни.

§ 20. Трупы убитых, а равно и павших от са-
па лошадей подвергаются вместе с кожей обра-
ботке на утилизационных заводах или, при отсут-
ствии последних, зарываются вместе с испорчен-
ными предварительно кожей на такую глубину,
чтобы над трупом до поверхности почвы можно
было насыпать слой земли толщиной не менее
двух аршин.

§ 21. Вслед за убоем животных и уборкою их
трупов производится очистка и обеззараживание
помещений и мест, где находились больные ло-
шади; вещи и предметы, бывшие в соприкоснове-
нии с больными животными, подвергаются обезза-
раживанию или сжиганию.

Очистка помещений и вещей и обеззаражива-
ние их производятся под наблюдением ветеринар-
ного персонала.

§ 22. Ветеринарные врачи, при обнаружении
сапа на лошадях обязаны разъяснить скотовла-
дельцам и лицам, ухаживающим за больными ло-
шадьми, об опасности заражения для человека, а
равно наблюдать, чтобы ниспий ветперсонал и ли-
ца, участвующие в уходе за лошадьми и в уборке
трупов, не имели поранений на руках и лице, и
в случае если бы таковые у них оказались, отнюдь
не допускать их к уходу за больными лошадьми
или к участию при вскрытии трупов.

§ 23. Настоящая инструкция по борьбе с сапом
лошадей применяется и по отношению ко всем
другим животным, восприимчивым к заражению
этой болезнью, как-то: к ослам, мулам, лошадкам,
кошкам и проч.

Заведующий Цеветотделом (подпись) Сорокин.

Herr Boß-Breslau: „Topographisch-anatomische Studien über die Basalzisternen“.

War man auch mit dem Bekanntwerden des Bárányschen Symptomenkomplexes, der von Bárány mit einem Hydrops der Cisterna pontis lateralis erklärt wurde, auf diese Räume aufmerksam geworden, so scheinen sie doch nicht die Beachtung gefunden zu haben, die ihnen in der Otochirurgie, speziell in der Therapie der otogenen Meningitis, zukommt. Ich habe deshalb durch Injektion einer erstarrenden Masse die basalen Hirncisternen bezüglich ihres Lageverhältnisses zueinander und zur Felsenbeinpyramide untersucht. Vor meinen eigenen Demonstrationen möchte ich kurz eine von Karlefors 1920 angegebene Sektionsmethode zur Sichtbarmachung der Subarachnoidalräume erwähnen: Nach Entfernung der Schädelkalotte und des Großhirns wird ein transversaler Sägeschnitt durch die Schädelbasis, und zwar parallel zum Clivus, unmittelbar vor dem Dorsum sellae gelegt; der so von einer Knochenfixation gelöste Hinterkopf wird darauf von der Pharynxhinterwand und den Weichteilen an den Seiten getrennt, so daß man die Sägefläche nach oben wenden kann. Wenn man nun noch den Knochen über der Vorderfläche des Pons und den Seitenteilen des Cerebellums entfernt, hat man nach Aufschneiden der Dura einen guten Überblick über die dort liegenden Subarachnoidalräume. Da sich jedoch diese Sektionsmethode wegen der Entstellung des Schädels meistens verbietet, habe ich meine Untersuchungen einfach folgendermaßen angestellt: Das Großhirn wird bis auf den Hirnstamm entfernt, ebenso die Hypophyse; darauf Aufschneiden des Tentorium cerebelli an der Pyramidenkante. Nun wird die erstarrende Masse (Agar-Agar 10,0, Methylenblau 0,2, Aqua dest. ad 200,0) direkt injiziert; die Cisterna magna nach Art des Suboccipitalstiches gefüllt. Nun wird der Kleinhirnstamm subdural vorsichtig herausgelöst, und man hat die in situ gefüllten Zisternen plastisch vor sich. Die Untersuchungsergebnisse sind nun folgende:

Der hintere Subarachnoidalraum des Rückenmarks setzt sich innerhalb des Schädels in die Cisterna magna fort. Diese wird nach vorn von der Pons und dem vierten Ventrikel, nach oben von dem Unterwurm des Kleinhirns und hinten von der Falx cerebelli begrenzt. Sie stellt im ganzen ein freies Blatt der Arachnoida dar, das sich wie ein Segel über die Vallecula spannt und sich lateralwärts am Lobus biventer anheftet, während es ventral bis an die Medulla oblongata heranreicht.

Das vordere Subarachnoidalspatium setzt sich innerhalb des Schädels in die mittlere und die beiden seitlichen Ponszisternen fort. Die mittlere beherbergt die Arteria basilaris, die seitlichen jederseits die Nn. glossopharyngeus und Vagus, facialis und acusticus, den n. trigeminus und abducens. Die laterale Ponszisterne reicht nach hinten bis zur Glossopharyngeus-Vaguswurzel, nach vorn bis zum vorderen Ponsrand, lateral bis in das Gebiet der fissura cerebri transversa, so daß sie den Flocculus mit einschließt. An dieser Stelle steht sie mit der Cisterna magna in Verbindung; außerdem verläuft die laterale Ponszisterne — allerdings sehr selten — mit den Pedunculi cerebelli ad pontem in die Subarachnoidalräume des Sulcus horinzontalis cerebelli.

Was nun die Lagebeziehungen der Zisternen zur Felsenbeinpyramide betrifft, so kommt dabei nur die Cisterna pontis lateralis in Betracht, welche sich von der Pyramidenspitze an der medialen Pyramidenfläche entlang bis hinter, resp. nach außen von einer Linie erstreckt, welche den Porus acusticus intern. und die Apertura interna canaliculi cochleae verbindet, so daß also diese beiden Öffnungen im Bereich der Zisterne liegen, und so daß der Facialis-acusticus-Stamm nach seinem Austritt aus dem Meatus acusticus internus frei in der Zisterne schwebt.

Welche praktische Bedeutung die Basalzisterne für die Therapie der otogenen Meningitis hat, mögen Sie aus dem folgenden Vortrag entnehmen.

